The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873. NUMBER 242.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials.

PAVING CEMENT,

PARAFFINE VARNISH,

ROOFING FELT.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

230 East Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

TWO COTTAGES

(New), 6 rooms each, and lots each 25x124 feet, west front, on BALTIC-ST., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.

ONE COTTAGE (new),

Six rooms and lot 24x124 feet, east front, on ATLANTIC-ST., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.

TWO GOOD LOTS

On WENTWORTH-AV., each 25x125 feet, east front, about 25 feet south of Fifty-first-st.,

All located in the immediate vicinity of ROCK ISLAND CAR-SHOPS.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 19, at 12 M.,

ON THE PREMISES.

Sale peremptory and without reserve.

A splendid chance to obtain a home at reasonable figures. TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office, 186 East Madison-st.

West Side Residences.

MARBLE FRONT BLOCK, two-stories and basement. One or all the Buildings.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., No. 690, two-story frame, single house.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK, two-story and basement, fine grounds, COMPLETE in ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

For sale by B. F. CULVER,
147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE,

Residence on Michigan-av. near Twenty-fifth-st., 35 feet front, 10 rooms. The greatest bargain on the South Side. Must be sold immediately.

TOWNSEND MAC COUN,
190 Dearborn-st.

Public Sale at Ravenswood.

An adjourned Public Sale of School Property, comprising two of the most desirable corner lots in the above suburb (92 by 165 feet), together with the building thereon, will be sold by the Board of Trustees of Town 40, 14, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 5:30 p. m., at the School-House in Ravenswood. Train leaves the city at 5 p. m., and, returning, leaves Ravenswood at 6:40, reaching the city at 7 p. m.

L. D. OWEN,
F. BAER,
W. P. JONES, JR.,
Board of Trustees T. 40, 14.

RAVENSWOOD.

Choice Lots in Clybourn's Addition, 50x152 feet, high and thoroughly drained, for sale from $500 to $700 each, on easy terms. One or two blocks for sale at a bargain. Apply to

ROBERT GREER,
84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

Business and Residence Lots for sale cheap, fronting on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood, Girard, and Elk Grove-sts., opposite Wicker's Park; wooden pavement, and all other improvements on Milwaukee-av., paid by the owner; street railway will run to North-av. this Summer; every lot will double in price in 12 months. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., cor. of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Forty Acres,

Sec. 23, fronting east on Boulevard, for sale by B. F. CULVER,
147 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

FOR SALE.

AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

132x180 feet on Calumet-av., west front, south of Twenty-sixth-st. To a CASH customer, before May 1, next, a BARGAIN will be given. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 131 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—Only $13,000 usual terms. The two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., No. 1380 Indiana-av., cor. Twenty-ninth-st. Brick barn, with carriage-house attached. Must be sold this week. Apply at the house or at my office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

HOTEL.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. E. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm formerly existing under the firm name of Schweinfurth Bros. & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Philip and Frank Schweinfurth will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

FRANK SCHWEINFURTH,
PHILIP SCHWEINFURTH,
HENRY MALZACHER,
Chicago, April 15, '73. LOUIS MALZACHER.

Frank and Philip Schweinfurth, under the firm name of Schweinfurth Bros., will continue the business at the same place, Nos. 401 and 403 South Clark-st.

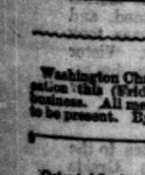
FRANK SCHWEINFURTH,
PHILIP SCHWEINFURTH.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between E. A. Saalfeld, H. Vorbeck and Wm. Zincke, under the firm name and style of Saalfeld, Vorbeck & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and E. A. Saalfeld is alone authorized to settle up accounts of the old firm.

SAALFELD, VORBECK & CO.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Important business. All members in arrears for dues are NOTIFIED to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

To Rent—Societies Attention!

A furnished Hall, for Lodge or Society purposes, located in new building, No. 13 South Halsted-st.; will be ready May 1; everything new. Inquire of M. VESEY, southwest cor. Madison and Union-sts.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

GREAT WESTERN

TYPE FOUNDRY

(BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Prop'rs),
REMOVED TO
Nos. 105, 107, 109 & 111 East Madison-st.

We have complete stocks of English and German Body Display and Fancy Type, Presses, Paper and Card Cutters, Inks, Wood Type, and, in short, everything needed in a Printing Office. Our new quarters, having been constructed with special reference to requirements of Type Founding, enables us to turn out orders of any size promptly and satisfactorily. For convenience of our customers we have put in a large Cabinet, in which we carry sorts from Nonpareil to Pica of type of our manufacture. Orders for Electrotyping promptly filled.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
REMOVED TO
NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

REMOVAL.

JAS. P. SMITH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Crystal Lake Ice,
Have removed to their New Office, No. 161 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, bet. Madison and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

To Rent,

Two of those elegant stone front dwellings; three stories and high basement. They are replete with every convenience of modern times, finished in the best style; halls elegantly tiled with English tiles; plate-glass windows from top to bottom. Possession 25th inst.; situated on Rush-st., near Ohio. Apply to GEO. E. STANTON,
146 Madison-st.

TO LET,

Offices, with vaults, in Andrews' Building, cor. LaSalle-st. and Arcade-court. Also, Hall on fourth floor.

MEAD & COE,
153 LaSalle-st. (Andrews' Building).

TO RENT,

Offices at $12 to $35 per month, near Court House Square.

WM. H. CONDON,
47 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON
HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,
Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies
AND IMPORTED
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

STOVES AND RANGES,
UNION WASHING MACHINES,
AMERICAN MANGLES,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERERS,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
DALTON & CO.,
80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER THOMPSON DEAN,
Captain Pepper, leaving St. Louis April 19th; Cairo, 21st; Memphis, 23d.

GREAT REPUBLIC
Leaves St. Louis April 26. For passage apply to
THOMAS MORRISON,
201 North Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECTACLES.

SPECTACLES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN,
63 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $500 each.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,
AND
334 WEST MADISON-ST.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated form, for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing House as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

CROCKERY, &c.

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, &C.

We keep the largest stock in the city of above goods, in original packages or open stock, and sell at New York prices free of freight. Country merchants are invited to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,
73 Wabash-av., near Randolph-st.

WANTED.

Wanted.

HOUSES,
STORES,
OFFICES,
TO RENT.

We have numerous applications for the above from good tenants. See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED.

Partner wanted in the Dry Goods business that has got $2,000 to $2,500. Established and good trade. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO.,
128 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

AT COST.
Our Entire Stock of Fine
DESKS.
Other Office Furniture at Reduced Prices
Until May 1,
AT
BOSTWICK'S 119 & 121 West Washington-st.

STATIONERY.

Office Stationery Goods
OF ALL KINDS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL FOR SALE,

Or exchange for Chicago property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich., L. S. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, and is located in the centre of business, convenient to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Possession from June 1. For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

THE MODOC WAR.

Further Details of the Murder of Gen. Canby and the Rev. Thomas.

How the Indians Made a Feint on Col. Mason's Lines.

Gen. Schofield Orders the Extermination of the Band.

Gen. Crook's Campaign in the Apache Regions.

Another Crushing Defeat for the Redskins—Forty-one Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas reached Yreka this evening. A procession of citizens went to receive them. Flags were at half-mast. Delano was hanged in effigy at Yreka. Gen. Canby's body was in charge of the Masonic body. Dr. Thomas' remains will be sent to this city.

The following additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners are received: Capt. Anderson was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commission party. Lieuts. Sherwood and Doyle were allured out from the camp by a white flag. They went 400 or 500 yards, when they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Tiger," Col. Mason. They were told they did not want a talk, and they were advised to go back to their camp, and they (the officers) would return to theirs. As the latter turned around, the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, wounding Lieut. Sherwood in the arm and thigh, the latter being a very serious wound, the bone having been shattered by the bullet. Capt. Anderson, who was on duty at the signal station, on Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Col. Mason's front, and telegraphed Gen. Gillem to notify the Peace Commission immediately. Col. Biddle, who was at the signal station at Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field-glass upon Gen. Canby as the party sat together about one mile distant. Very soon the whole party scattered. He followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, threw up his arms, and fell backwards dead. Two of the Indians, who were following him, jumped upon him. One, believed to be Capt. Jack, stabbed him in the neck, and he was completely stripped.

Dr. Thomas was also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about $60, was found under the body, the Indians having dropped it.

Mr. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball having entered at the inner corner of his right eye, another in the side of his head. These are both believed to have lodged within his cranium. The third passed through the right forearm. He also received a cut on his left arm, and a scalp wound five inches in length. He was found about fifty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by Gen. Canby. He was also entirely stripped. Bewildered in mind, the Captain spent an hour with him yesterday morning. He was conscious and in no pain. Meacham says he thinks he shot Schonchin in the abdomen, and blood was found which indicated that one of the Indians had been wounded. The soldiers, who were ready, started on double quick immediately upon the ring of the shots, met Dyar, and Riddle and his wife before they were half-way to the camp. The Indians retired to their retreat, about 600 yards in advance. The soldiers who followed them half a mile beyond the place of the murder, there remained until dark, and were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies.

To-day would be spent closing upon the red devils, and if a general assault was not made to-day, it certainly will be to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Gen. Schofield sends this dispatch to Gen. Gillem:

Please inform me fully of the situation, so I may send more troops, if necessary; or, if the Indians escape from the lava-bed, I may send troops to operate against them from another direction. Let me know fully what you wish. I suppose you have force enough to destroy the outlaws, unless they succeed in eluding you. Nothing short of their prompt and sure destruction will satisfy the ends of justice or meet the expectations of the Government.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—A special messenger returned to Yreka to-night, from the "lava bed." Nothing definite from the seat of war. There had been no fighting up to the time he left. Ammunition supplies had been crowded forward. A dispatch says the Surgeon extracted four bullets from Meacham's wound. There is little hope of his recovery.

There were various rumors when the attack would have been made; some to-day, some to-morrow; waiting the arrival of warm spring. Indian scouts are to be used between the lines of Gillem's and Col. Mason's command, they with the cavalry making a third line, all advancing together from the north, south, and east of the lake, and from the west.

It is believed the battle will be a hard one. No quarter will be shown to the Modocs.

The Pitt River Indians remain quiet and peaceable, but the Modoc escape will be dangerous.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The remains of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas have been lying in state in Yreka, at Masonic Hall all day, and have been visited by nearly the whole population. Over 1,000 persons have passed in. At 12 o'clock the children of the public schools passed in procession by twos. There were about 300.

The coffins are wrapped in the National colors and strewn with wreaths of flowers. An expression of great sorrow was visible on every countenance. The horrible massacre seems too terrible a thing.

Gen. Canby's remains will be forwarded to Portland by this afternoon's stage in care of the General's Aid, Capt. R. E. Anderson, and will be met at Roseburg on Wednesday evening by a special train from Portland. Dr. Thomas' remains will leave for Redding in a private conveyance at 2 o'clock p. m., and will arrive there Wednesday evening. They cannot go by stage, owing to the epizootic on the southern end of the road.

No courier has arrived from the front up to the hour of 1 p. m. One is hourly expected. Nothing later than last evening's dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Arizona dates to April 4 state that Maj. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, struck tents of the Apaches on the East Fork of the Verde, killed forty-one warriors, and captured a number of women and children. Propositions for the surrender of large numbers of the worst Apaches in Arizona have been made to Gen. Crook, who has gone to the Verde to meet the troops now coming in.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets—A Much Better Feeling in Financial Circles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The monetary situation to-day showed an improvement on that of yesterday. During the early hours a large city bank called in considerable money, and there was also a general calling-in of loans on the part of money-lenders, under fear of further failures on the Stock Exchange, and price advanced and for a time was positively close at ⅝@½ per cent. These rates induced borrowers to seek accommodations immediately, and the effect was plainly felt during the afternoon in the decreased demand, as affairs took a turn for the better. Many lenders showed some anxiety to place their funds at interest over night, which had a tendency to weaken the rates of interest. Many capitalists who called in their money during the morning, were offering the same quite freely later in the day, and before 3 o'clock the price had declined to 1-16 per diem. After that hour loans were made at 7 to 6 per cent.

Advices from Chicago and other Western points state that nearly all the loose National Bank notes have been sent to the East, and that very soon legal tender notes will flow this way. This will prove a great relief to the banks and the money market. To-day National Bank notes were offered at 31-16 discount to the parties who bid for the Government gold, and in other cases the banks were offering to take the gold, and lend the currency thereon, if the successful bidders would take National Bank notes from them, and place the same in the Treasury in payment for the gold.

It is said, on the best authority, that parties manipulating St. Paul are the actual instigators of the money stringency. Van Schayck & Co. have not failed, as reported.

GOLD

was weak in the morning, and declined to 117⅛, but in the afternoon the prices advanced to 117⅝ on a cable telegram that the Bank of England had lost £466,000 sterling for the week, and the Bank of France had gained 1,000,000 francs. Late in the day the market reached to 117⅝, and again rallied to 117½@117⅝.

STOCKS

were feverish and unsettled during the morning hours, and there seemed to be a general fear of further failures. Prices fluctuated from 1 to 2½ per cent, alternately up and down, the changes being very rapid. After meridian, there was less excitement, which culminated in a strong market when the "delivery hour" passed with only one new failure, J. L. Brownell & Bro., and that an unimportant one. Increased ease in money also assisted the upward reaction, and before the close prices advanced from 1¼ to 5¼ per cent. The widest fluctuations and greatest animation were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, C., C. & I. C., Union Pacific, Erie, Ohio, Panamas, and Northwestern preferred. There was considerable buying for out of town account, and this had much do with the strength of the market late in the day. Experienced Wall street men say that there is now no fear of a general convulsion, which would extend to mercantile circles; but it is evident that these encouraging views are in a measure forced. It is well known that the banks and trust companies are in such condition of depletion that a shrinkage of probably less than 5 per cent in leading stocks would compel the institutions to sell the securities they hold as collateral. Usually, when there is a great depression in the market, the trust companies come forward and step into the breach, preventing further shrinkage, and then call up the margins on their collaterals. Now such a call a would be in vain, for the owners of the stocks have already suffered a loss of from 7 to 10 per cent by the stringency in money, and loss by the break of yesterday is to be added to the burden.

BONDS.

In railroad bonds, the greatest activity was in Pacific mortgages and Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts. The last named were weak and lower, some sales being made at 33 to 36.

Foreign exchange and Governments were heavy and lower in the morning, but firmer and in better demand toward the close, in sympathy with the money market.

PRODUCE.

For flour, the inquiry, except for future, was limited. The inclement weather and large arrivals give buyers a further advantage. Most of the spring wheat brands must go lower to sell freely. Choice family grades are much lower and very dull. Sales, 7,500 brls, including 2,000 brls good Western extra for May, at $7.30; receipts, 14,103 brls. Wheat was weaker, with a moderate milling and export inquiry. The business is largely confined to car lots of spring. Choice white wheat is scarce and firm under a good milling demand. Sales, 37,000 bu; receipts, 29,720 bu. Pork firmer, at $18.25 for spot and for future. The business in the jobbing way embraced sales at $14.50 for rump, and $17.50 for medium. Sales are reported of 500 brls at $18.25 for June and July. Receipts, 1,010 pkgs. Cut meats exhibit a moderate business, with an advance for dry salted shoulders. Sales of 250 boxes dry salted shoulders on the spot at 7½c are reported. 50 boxes short cut hams sold at 11½c, and about 100 boxes pickled bellies at 10@10½c. Receipts, 2,255 pkgs. Bacon was strong, with sales of 50 bxs Western short clear, spot, at 9⅜c. Lard was quite active and firm, with sales of Western to the extent of 500 tcs reported for June at 9¼c. May is held at 9¼c, April at 9⅛c, and of city 50 tcs at 9c. Receipts, 2,427 pkgs.

The Lost Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 17.—The Custom authorities are proceeding against the parties known to have plundered the Atlantic dead or stolen goods from the wreck.

The Dominion Government, hearing that the White Star Line have not made any provision for the burial of the dead bodies yet to be recovered, have ordered the Collector of Customs to attend to it at the public expense.

HALIFAX, April 17.—The weather being favorable to-day, the divers renewed their search for bodies, and, up to the time the steam-tug left Prospect, forty-two had been recovered. They were all unrecognized, strange passengers, principally women and children. They were buried without delay, the White Star agents having made all necessary arrangements. The Dominion Government agrees to pay a share of the expense. There is not cargo enough saved to load the steamer Peril, sent from New York.

Capt. Williams, Mr. Brady, Mr. Pinnell, and others, came up from the wreck to-night to be present when the decision of the Court of Inquiry is given to-morrow.

It is reported that the bodies of a woman and child drifted ashore near Lunenburg.

Mr. Todd, who lost his father and mother on the Atlantic, arrived this morning from Chicago in search of their remains and their property. The body of the father had been recovered and buried at Prospect. The money found on his body was restored to the son.

Warrants were received yesterday for a man named Slaughen White, and his three sons, residents of Prospect, suspected of pilfering at the wreck. A quantity of baggage was found in the father's possession, including some identified as the property of Miss Scrymser.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Among the passengers looked for on the ill-fated steamer Atlantic was an aged lady named Mrs. Elderwald, of Philadelphia, and daughter. Through some accident the mother was detained in London, while the daughter, anxious to rejoin her husband and children, would not be delayed, and embarked on the Atlantic, and was lost. Mrs. Elderwald sailed on the Frisa, expecting to meet her daughter here, but on arriving learned her daughter's fate. The shock prostrated the mother so she now lies in a precarious condition.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of State Senator Wood, Charles P. Shaw, and Thomas J. Alvord.

ALBANY, April 17.—In the Erie investigation, to-day, Senator Wood testified in relation to Dutcher's statement that he and other Senators paid $5,000 apiece. That he was not acquainted with Dutcher. Never conversed with him in regard to legislation, and never received a cent for any action or vote as Senator from anybody. He received in April, 1870, a loan, from Jay Gould, of $1,000, for which he gave his note, which matter had already been investigated. There were then no Erie measures in the Legislature that he knew of. Knew that Mr. Church was here endeavoring to get a bill passed repealing the Classification act, which witness endeavored to get reported. The loan was for the benefit of a friend, Henry Chamberlain, who used it in an enterprise, but has not yet repaid witness. Didn't know Gould was interested in the repeal of the Classification act, or that Fisk and Gould were interested in legislation in former years. It was witness' first session. The Repeal act was reported by witness' committee in 1872, and passed. Witness voted for it. It was a political measure, and all Republicans voted for it. Became acquainted with Gould through the matter of making a road in which his county was interested. Never acted as Gould's counsel. Never heard it intimated that Gould had used money for legislative purposes. Didn't consider it more improper to borrow from him while a member of the Legislature, than to borrow it from Mr. Stickney. Paid the whole amount of the loan, principal and interest, prior to February, 1872. Paid the interest in 1871. Paid both from the proceeds of Government bonds he had before he became Senator. Handed Gould the bonds, amounting to $10,000, worth less than $15,000, and Gould allowed him the excess. The bonds had previously been deposited, part in the Genesee and part in a Safe Deposit Company in New York. Gould had not demanded payment of the loans. The bonds had been accumulating five or six years from witness' profession. Did not at that session apply to anybody else for a loan. Witness took an assignment from Chamberlain to secure his loan, but never foreclosed the mortgage. Had no discussion or conversation regarding the pro rata Freight bill last session. Remember the amendment to the code as to the suit brought by the Attorney-General, but did not know as that applied to the Erie Company.

Charles P. Shaw testified as to $1,250 paid him for service in effecting a revolution in Erie. He related a conversation with Gen. Sickles, who thought the result could be effected for $20,000 by the passage of two bills—the Classification Repeal Bill and the one known as the Attorney-General's bill. Witness told Sickles he was mistaken as to what was the political power of the State of New York, and that if he attempted to defeat Jay Gould through a faction of the Republican party he would find he had been absent from the country a long while and had lost track of the elements of power; that the custom-house party had just triumphed by a few votes in electing Henry Smith Speaker, but that the real power in the House was the faction led by Gov. Alvord. He then appeared very anxious to conciliate the Fenton-Greeley faction, and urged that they should shake loose from the Gould party, and adopt a uniform platform, go in for impeachment, etc., take the wind out of the sails of the other faction, and, with the banner of reform borne aloft, march on to the turning-out of the Gould Directors, and thus prove the purity of the Republican party. He said this would be good for the party and good for the country. He then desired me to come here, and have a consultation with Gov. Alvord and other leading men, among them ex-Senator Ben. Field. I came here from Washington, saw ex-Senator Ramsey, and assured him that no money was to be used improperly. I received money from time to time to pay expenses, but not a cent to use improperly. First, I saw Gov. Fenton in Washington, and he approved of the matter. Then I saw Alvord here, and he was ready to meet and co-operate with Gen. Sickles. That gentleman came here and they conferred. There was difficulty at the start which I had anticipated. Gen. Barlow and Gen. Sharpe appeared to want to monopolize all the reform. They did not want to take hold of the Attorney-General's reform. These matters were going on when the coup d'etat took place. I regarded my mission to be to work out a great political result, and Gen. Sickles, with his disposition to benefit the country; always had that object in view. I heard Gen. Sickles say not one cent was to be used, except it was to hire counsel.

Mr. Babcock—Did he not expect money would be improperly used by others?

Witness—Yes, sir; but he was too high-toned to stoop to similar tactics. I did not understand any money was to be used to get the Directors to vacate their places. Gen. Sickles never intimated that money would be used for that purpose.

Mr. Babcock—Did Gen. Sickles ever tell you what he personally expected to gain by his action.

Witness—Well, that is a question which I don't think the Committee ought to press. It is going into private professional matters, which have no connection with corruption and wrong.

Thomas G. Alvord, on being sworn, stated that Gen. Sickles came here through the last witness, and intimated that he wanted a conference with me. I said I would meet him with pleasure, as I was an old acquaintance of his. In the conference there was nothing said about Erie matters whatever, except perhaps an incidental remark concerning the Attorney-General's bill. As to the Classification act, everybody knew my views. I said to Sickles that I was decidedly opposed to the Attorney-General's bill. Our interview was almost exclusively concerning political matters,—the harmony of the Republican party. He seemed to come in behalf of the authorities in Washington, and appeared to be very desirous of effecting harmony in the Republican party. He did not speak of harmonizing on those measures. There was a hitch concerning ordinary legislation. I am strongly of opinion that Erie was not spoken of in connection with his proposition for harmony. Never was told by him that money was used for legislation. Heard it as common rumor. Have no positive knowledge of a legislator receiving money, but I am positive, nevertheless, that money was used. I think I could go into the House now and point out a least half a dozen men who received money. It may be I am possessed of a psychological faculty, through which I am informed, but, however it was, I am certain that men did receive money. My experience and observation has been such that I am able to judge who would and who would not receive money. I judge by their conduct and by their physiognomy. I introduced the pro rata freight bill, and it was reported against unanimously. I have no knowledge whether the money was used on committee. I introduced the bill early in the session, and it was reported against at the close. I appeared before the Committee several times, and urged it. I was told at one time that the Committee was in favor of the bill, and it was to be supported. As to the employés of the House, such as Clerks of the House, my opinion of them is that it would be far better if some of them were not employed. They are very active lobbyists. Last year they were more or less interested. I don't think they are particular as to what measures they are interested in. There were some honorable exceptions, however. There are fifteen or twenty persons here every winter who have no visible means of support except that of looking after legislation.

Adjourned, to meet in New York Saturday morning.

Machinists' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The third Convention and second annual meeting of the National Association of Engine and Machine Manufacturers began this morning, Henry Blandy presiding. E. S. Dyer, of Hamilton, Ohio, made a report on cost and construction, which was adopted. Alex. Gordon, of Cincinnati, presented a report on the adoption of a standard of gauges, threads, bolts, &c. The Committee on Hours of Labor and Apprenticeship presented a report, which concludes by saying that piece-work comes nearer equal justice between employer and employed, and that the best interests would be served in this way. The report makes a suggestion that the term of apprenticeship be modified and graded by the proficient industry and good behavior of the novice. The petty tyranny and usurpation sought to be exercised by the various trades-unions is devoid of every principle of law. The report was adopted. The report of the Committee on Standard Measures was discussed and referred to the Committee to report at the annual meeting. A committee was appointed to ascertain if a uniformity in the measurement of bar iron could not be adopted. A motion was made and carried that the committee report set gauges for boiler plates thicker than one-quarter of an inch. The Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The New City Charter—The Brooklyn Scandal—Big Libel Suit Pending Against Henry C. Bowen—Advertising Agents—Seized Goods Released—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special from Albany says that the Governor has expressed his intention to sign the charter as soon as it is presented to him. The bill is already engrossed, but the President of the Senate being in Boston, it will not probably be sent to the Executive Chamber before Saturday.

Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, whose wife and the Hon. Thomas Kinsella were mixed up in a scandalous story, the particulars of which were telegraphed you yesterday, has instituted a libel suit against Henry C. Bowen, publisher of the Brooklyn *Union*, wherein he complains that the defendant wickedly and maliciously wrote and published an editorial article, with intent to charge this plaintiff with having been elected to the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools in a shameful and dishonorable manner, through the influence of said Kinsella, a member of the Board of Education, as aforesaid; and with intent to charge that the plaintiff had permitted and connived to wicked, unlawful, and criminal intimacy between the said Kinsella and the wife of plaintiff, to obtain the vote and influence of said Kinsella for the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools, and that he did obtain the position by permitting such criminal intimacy between his wife and said Kinsella. Damages are laid at $100,000. The scandal continues to be a great local excitement. Mrs. Field is about to institute another suit similar to that of her husband.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 17.—The newspaper advertising agents, in convention, to-day, adopted the resolutions referred to the committee yesterday; also the resolution that new agents be rated as canvassers, and be allowed only half the commission given to the old agents.

George Shrafflin, who is on trial for the murder of his wife, has refused the request of his counsel to plead guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and testimony is now taking for the defence.

Special-Agent Jaynes, it is said, intends to publish the facts relating to the Government prosecution in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case.

It now turns out that there was no foundation whatever for the report made to the Treasury Department that goods consigned to Fort Garry were undervalued and smuggled out of cars within the territory of the United States, upon which report 141 packages were seized in the New York Custom-House. The Treasury Department proposes to inquire as to the motive of its special agents in New York in making the report, and the American agents of the Hudson Bay Company, Austin, Baldwin & Co., will inquire into the legality of the seizure.

Peter Fay, of Brooklyn, who kicked his little son to death because the little fellow refused to purchase beer for him, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

One of the gas strikers was to-day sent to the Penitentiary for assaulting a workman.

Jay Gould has been subpœnaed to testify on the usury question before the Grand Jury.

A police guard is stationed inside the New York Gas works to prevent the strikers gaining entrance and destroying the property.

The Park Commissioners are considering a model for a monument proposed to be erected in commemoration of the members of the Seventh Regiment who fell during the late war.

The gas-men on the strike held a meeting to-day, at which addresses were made, counseling perseverance. The estimated cost of the strike to the men now out has been $8,000, but the funds of the society are still represented to be in a flourishing condition.

George D. Emerson, formerly a leather-dealer in Boston, was arrested here to-day, charged with defrauding the Maverick and other National Banks out of $15,000, by means of notes with forged endorsements.

THE ENGLISH FORGERS.

Daring Attempt of One of the Bidwell Gang to Steal the Original Papers in the Case—Examination of Bidwell in Havana.

HAVANA, April 15.—Inspectors Haydon and Green, of the London police, and Mr. Good, clerk in the Bank of England, arrived here on the steamship Morro Castle. A man named Oscar Wilson, who is supposed to be a celebrated thief in New York, took passage on the same steamer shortly before her sailing from New York. When the vessel had been at sea but a few hours, Green's trunk was opened and forty sovereigns and some jewelry abstracted. Purser Himond, of the Morro Castle, suspected Wilson of the theft, and kept a watch on him, while others on the steamer suspected one of the waiters. On Saturday evening, Wilson was invited to walk the deck, and, while doing so, a person went below and inspected the satchel which Wilson brought on board the steamer. In the satchel were found a complete set of burglars' tools and skeleton keys of beautiful workmanship. The Morro Castle arrived here on Sunday evening, and the passengers were not permitted to land on account of the lateness of the hour. While the passengers were on deck, Wilson went below and forced open the trunks of Hayden, Green, and Good, and abstracted a quantity of papers, and then hid the burglars' tools under a closet in Green's room. Wilson's object undoubtedly was to get hold of the documents in the hands of the Inspectors relating to the forgeries of Bidwell in London. After the first attempt to rob the trunks, the Londoners removed their papers and kept them about their persons. The Clerk of the Bank of England has identified Bidwell as the man who opened an account with the bank, and the English Directors have also identified him as a noted character.

The Havana authorities have arrested Wilson on the charge of burglary. The crime was committed inside the harbor of Havana, and the case is consequently under Spanish jurisdiction.

The English detectives and the British Consul have completely baffled the efforts of Bidwell's friends to obtain his release.

LONDON, April 17.—George Bidwell and Edwin Noyes, the alleged participants in the frauds on the Bank of England, were again brought before the Lord Mayor this afternoon for examination. Seward, a lawyer of New York, counsel for the bank during the examination of MacDonnell in that city, was present and produced the documentary evidence in the case. The examination was further adjourned and the prisoners remanded.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 17—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather
Chicago	29.65	39	N E, fresh	lt rain
Cincinnati	29.72	36	S, fresh	lt rain
Detroit	29.68	46	S W, fresh	lt rain
Davenport	29.71	45	N, fresh	cloudy
Milwaukee	29.67	38	N E, fresh	cloudy
Pembina	30.15	27	N, brisk	cloudy
Toledo	29.66	46	S W, gentle	lt rain
St. Paul	29.71	44	N, fresh	clear
Omaha	29.65	42	N W, fresh	fair

Reports are missing from the West.

PROBABILITIES.

The areas of low barometer in Ohio and Illinois will extend on Friday over the lower lakes. That over New Jersey will move northeastward toward Cape Cod. For New England, northerly and easterly winds, with rain. For the lower lakes, winds back to southerly, with rain. The barometer will continue to fall in the Northwest, with southerly winds and rising temperature over Minnesota and Lake Superior. For the Southern States, rising temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, New York, New Haven, New London, and Boston.

The Louisiana Slaughter.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A New Orleans special states that United States troops left yesterday for Grant Parish, and will be stationed along the banks of the river to prevent further trouble

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Transportation Interests of Iowa.

Allegations of Extortionate Charges and Unjust Discriminations.

Instances in Support of These Charges.

History of Railroad Legislation in the Hawkeye State.

Struggle for Control of the Senate—Sketches of Gubernational Candidates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., Ia., April 15, 1873.

The transportation interests of Iowa are with the railroads and Eastern routes. The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, great summer thoroughfares, complicate matters, but not much. In winter, transportation by boat ceases entirely, and even in summer it is seriously interrupted by the rapids, and by low water. Produce naturally seeks the seaboard, and its favorite means of locomotion must always be those that are continuous, and unaffected by change of season. All the efforts to divert the grain products of Iowa southward by river

HAVE BEEN FAILURES.

One of the most notable examples is that of a prominent business man of Dubuque, who determined to turn the grain-trade southwest. He built a large number of barges, and persevered in his unwise attempt to contravene the laws of Nature until he had run through the sum of $200,000, all that he was worth. He is now largely interested in railroads. Commerce not only has its laws, but its routine, which is not easily disturbed, and cannot be broken. The railroads know their strength, and they are not disinclined to use it tyrannically. The main points made against them by the people are, that

THEIR CHARGES ARE EXTORTIONATE, AND THEIR DISCRIMINATIONS UNJUST.

It is the old story of the Illinois agriculturist over again.

The rate of passenger-travel is deemed a matter of secondary consideration. Farmers travel but little, and those who do travel by rail are able to pay the slight difference between the legal and the corporation fare. The railroads may have their private reasons for discrimination, but farmers do not understand them. Nor are the farmers alone in their opposition. It is a matter in which

EVERY ONE

who ships goods from any village in Iowa, or who receives wares from Eastern sources, is deeply interested. The dry-goods merchant, the grocer, the druggist, each and all have their special instances of exorbitant charges to tell the questioner.

It is about two years since the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad reached Waterloo. Blackhawk County lent its credit to the extent of $40,000, expecting some relief from the high rates charged by the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central,—the main trunk line west of Dubuque. The expected relief

WAS ONLY TEMPORARY.

The new route at first charged $40 per car to Chicago, but afterwards combined with the Central, and raised the rate to $72, where it remains at present. This makes eight or ten cents on a bushel of wheat or corn from this point to Chicago,—a difference that is not trivial to the farmer. Sioux City is more than 100 miles east of the Missouri River. It is alleged that grain can be shipped from Sioux City west to that river, and then be sent back over the same road to Chicago, at a less rate than directly from the starting point to Chicago. There is scarcely an important point of the road where similar complaints are not made.

Not only are freights less from more distant points, but the railroads are charged with

DISCRIMINATING IN FAVOR OF INDIVIDUALS.

Grain-dealers of Cedar Falls can ship Eastward by the Illinois Central, and the Burlington, Cedar Valley & Minnesota Railroads, which diverge at that point, at the same rate over both roads. They complain that from villages west of that point, competition ceasing, the Illinois Central carries grain cheaper to Chicago than it will from Cedar Falls. It seems almost unnecessary to multiply instances of this kind, such is their similarity. Shippers and dealers all along this route tell the same story. Rates are reduced when competition is active, and raised again when the river is closed, or new roads are opened.

The matter of

FREIGHTS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE SEABOARD

is a matter that Chicago merchants might examine with profit. They range anywhere from 25 cents to $1 the hundred. From Chicago to points in the interior of Iowa, freights are from 90 cents to upwards of $1 the hundred. These charges seem to be the same whether a full car comes through from an Eastern city, or bulk is broken at Chicago. A druggist in this place purchased a car-load of oil in Pittsburgh a few months ago, and had it sent to him by a through route that does not touch Chicago. The charge was at the rate of 45 cents the hundred from Pittsburgh to Dubuque, and 38 cents the hundred from Dubuque to Waterloo. A new combination has since been formed, that estops shipment even by this route. The same gentleman purchased a large quantity of wall-paper in Baltimore, having it shipped through Chicago. The charges to the last named city were 35 cents the hundred; thence to this place, 91 cents the hundred. It is about a third as far from Waterloo to Chicago as from Chicago to New York. Merchants in the interior of Iowa claim that they can

PURCHASE TO AS GOOD ADVANTAGE

in New York as in Chicago,—the difference in the cost of transportation between the two cities being too trivial for computation. The only reason for Chicago having the trade seems to be, that she has occupied the ground with her runners, and that commercial travelers from Boston and New York are rarely seen in this vicinity.

THE HISTORY OF RAILROAD LEGISLATION

in Iowa is not complicated. Most of the great through routes were chartered with land grants contingent upon their being finished at a prescribed time,—that time being, I believe, 1867. The Northwestern only complied with the terms, and received its land without further action of the Legislature. The rest, through delays claimed to be unavoidable, failed to come to time, and lost their title. Here was the golden opportunity of the Legislature, and it did not fail to improve it. Some of the roads changed hands, and others were continued by the same parties. The State took the matter in hand, and requested Congress to extend the terms of the grant six years. Then, by means of what is known as the Dowd-Wilson bill, it regranted the lands to the roads if they should be finished in the time specified, and should acknowledge the right of the Legislature to fix freight and passenger rates. Time was granted the railroad companies for a formal accession to these terms.

ALL THE UNCOMPLETED ROADS YIELDED,

and their formal letters of acceptance of the conditions were duly filed in the proper department. This was in the session of 1867-'68. Since that time, the question of regulating the railroads has recurred again and again in the Legislature. The contest has become more bitter and acrimonious since the formation of the granges. The people have generally controlled the House of Representatives, but have sometimes failed in the Senate.

A RIGID LAW,

taxing railroad property in the same manner as individual property, was passed at the recent session, and will be rigidly enforced. A year or two ago, a commission was appointed to revise the code, which reported in the latter part of the session of 1871-'72. The consideration of this report was made the business, and the only business, of the special session held last winter. The report embodied the old railroad laws with little change. Mr. McNutt, Senator from Muscatine County, and a granger of some distinction, introduced what is called

THE "M'DONNELL BILL"

as a substitute. It provided, among many other things of less import, that the rate of passenger-tariff on all roads earning over $4,000 per mile should be 3 cents per mile, and specified certain definite rates for freight. There was a good deal of heated discussion in regard to the bill. The clause regulating the passenger-tariff passed the House by a large majority, and went through the Senate with little difficulty. The section prescribing rates for freight passed the House with ease, but

FAILED BY TWO VOTES

in the Senate. These two votes belonged to Howland, of Franklin, and Reed, of Wayne. Both are Masters of local granges; which has caused their conduct to be regarded as equivocal. Reed was said to be in Washington on the day the final vote was taken, looking after an office. Holwand was summoned home on the morning of that day by a delicate domestic complication, but did not leave DesMoines until after the question was decided. He made the excuses usual upon such occasions, "happy husband," "unexpectedly a father," "greatly flustered," etc.; but whether they will be accepted by the people is a question to be decided. So the freight question

IS NOT YET DEFINITELY ADJUSTED.

There is not the slightest doubt that the people will control the Lower House. The Senate is slightly doubtful. The latter body is composed of fifty members. Half of these went out at the last session, and their places must be supplied this fall. The railroads claim to own seventeen of the Senators who hold over. To control the Senate entirely they must elect nine more. They think they will be able to do it; but grangers, who are confident of success, say that they will not be able to return three. If the freight tariff is fixed by the Legislature, the railroads will

TAKE THE MATTER INTO THE COURTS,

although they have on this point already acknowledged that the Legislature is supreme. The act fixing this passenger tariff will soon go into effect, when the farmers of Iowa will follow the example of their brethren of Illinois in "riding according to law."

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The Republican party of the State is greatly exercised over the question of a "new departure." A future grange candidate is not a mere shadowy phantom. Not that the present incumbent is absolutely distasteful to the granges, but it is certain that a majority of them would prefer a candidate of their own, if one could be successfully put in the field. Further inquiry in regard to the meeting on the 31st of March, at Waterloo, shows that there are

BELIEVERS IN THAT MEETING,

although most granges think the movement in favor of Adams was ill-advised and premature. It is quite certain that Adams himself did not sanction it. But whether it was a meeting of many or few individuals, whether one county or a dozen counties was represented, it is certain that it struck a true chord, and indicates accurately the underlying sentiment of the Patrons of Husbandry. Another candidate may not be nominated if Gov. Carpenter gives the requisite pledge; but, if the granges do put a man in the field Adams is pretty sure to be the man. I give here a brief sketch of possible candidates:

DUDLEY W. ADAMS

is, I believe, a native of New England, and a graduate of an Eastern college. He studied medicine, and practised it for some years. Later he became a horticulturist, and, as a writer on topics of that character, and as an officer in the State Horticultural Association, has acquired a good deal of prominence, not only in Iowa, but throughout the West. He is said to be a polished writer, a fluent and intelligent talker, a fair orator, well read in literature, and thoroughly versed in current politics. As presiding officer of the recent meeting of the State Grange,—a rather unwieldy body,—he is said to have displayed much tact and parliamentary knowledge. Privately he is much respected. That he has been made Grand Master of the National Grange, shows the estimation in which he is held by the order.

SENATOR M'NUTT,

of Muscatine County, has been spoken of in connection with the Gubernational office. He is a granger in good standing, and a politician of experience. He has been eight years in the House of Representatives, and two years in the Senate. By birth he is a Scotchman, and by occupation a farmer, owning a large body of land within a few miles of the City of Muscatine. His reputation is said to be that of being a good fellow under ordinary social pressure. The writer hardly thinks it is within the horoscope of Mr. McNutt to be the next Governor of Iowa.

GOV. CARPENTER

has the respect of a large majority of the Republicans of the State. His ardent supporters claim that he is as good a friend of the farmer as can be found. He came to Iowa seventeen years ago, and located at Fort Dodge. He first followed school-teaching, from which occupation many men have advanced to more eminent and less exacting professions. Then he became a civil-engineer. When the War broke out, he entered the service as an Assistant-Quartermaster, and came out of it a Commissary of Subsistence, with a Lieutenant-Colonel's shoulder-straps and a clear record. Six years ago, he was elected Register of the State Land Office, at Fort Dodge, and held that position until he was nominated for Governor, a year and a half ago. He is a man of good ability, for whom no greatness is claimed. His chances for renomination and re-election have been elsewhere discussed.

The nominee for Lieutenant-Governor on the Bradley ticket is

WILKINSON,

of Tama, Tama County. Mr. W. has unconsciously excited the ire of the Republican journals by having the honor of a primary nomination rather rudely thrust upon him. A lively rural paper says of the nominations: "We don't know Adams, but we know "Wilk." He is an old sardine who has not done a day's work in forty years—if ever. He is a confirmed vagrant, and it is a perpetual wonder to all his acquaintances how he lives, and moves, and has his being. He is a standing violation of the estray laws of the State, and ought to be impounded. He is an old 'bach,' and a standing warning to women of the danger of matrimony." In opposition to this exceedingly bitter tirade, which is not likely to help any newspaper or any cause, it is said that Mr. Wilkinson is a solid and substantial citizen, a man of intelligence; that he has been a County Judge, and is much respected by his neighbors.

The granges are forbidden by their constitution to take any political action. There will be many ways found, however,

TO EVADE THIS.

Where all the people in any locality are members of the order, it is a question of little moment whether they take public action as granges, or in any other public collective capacity. They need only unity of purpose, and joint action, to shape the affairs of Iowa as they please.

"RAILROAD COMPANIES AND PUBLIC RIGHTS."

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 16, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, in an editorial under the above heading, reviews the injunction case of the Coal Valley Mining Company vs. The Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company, and intimates that the contract between these two Companies was such as to injure the rights of the public in regard to transportation. The Court took this view of the case; but the Coal Valley Mining Company says this is a mistaken view. The Coal Valley Mining Company was a common carrier before the contract was made, having previously been consolidated with the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company, and was bound to carry coal for everybody at reasonable rates, and never refuse to do so. It never sold the Peoria Company the right to carry coal, except on certain conditions, and the road was therefore practically the property of the Coal Valley Mining Company for all coal purposes, unless the contract was fulfilled. The public had its rights under the Coal Mining Company, and was protected by that Company. The Coal Valley Mining Company claims that the error of the Court was in treating the case as one for the collection of a debt,—which it was not, in any sense of the word. The right of the Peoria Railroad Company to use the road for coal purposes ceased when that Company failed to keep its part of the contract; but the public was not, and could not be injured, because the Coal Valley Mining Company was a common carrier, and bound to carry coal for everybody desiring it.

An application has been made for a new hearing of the case, and, if it shall be granted, this point in the case will probably be more clearly presented, and we shall then have the benefit of the opinion of the Court specially upon it. The position of the Court, that two railroad companies cannot make a joint contract by which the public shall be deprived of its rights, is undoubtedly correct. But no such point exists in this case, for no such contract was made,—the Coal Valley Mining Company being bound to carry coal for everybody, and never having refused to do so. ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The young women of England have lately taken to an amusement which masculine tyranny has long claimed for its own. This is flute-playing, which is again becoming popular. Ladies carry their flutes to evening parties, and play in the most matter-of-fact way. We are inclined to think that this is a better instrument even than the violin for the exhibition of pretty arms and graceful motions. And now that it is keyed it is within the reach of the weakest and shortest of feminine fingers.

OUR INDIANS.

Tribes Within the Department of the Platte.

The Peaceable Indians—Who They Are, and Where They Are.

Pawnees, Omahas, Winnebagoes, Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Santees, Otoes, Utes, Snakes, and Bannecks.

Progress of Indian Civilization.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 14, 1873.

Having, in my last letter, given you an account of the location and strength of posts in the Military Department of the Platte, it will be proper, in this communication, to give you some account of the whereabouts and strength of the Indians these posts guard. It will be remembered that the Department of the Platte is the largest and most important in the United States, stretching, as it does, from Iowa to Nevada,—a distance of over 1,000 miles.

THE PAWNEES.

The Pawnee Indians have their reservation near Columbus, Neb., which is on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 92 miles west of Omaha. These Indians are thorough peaceable, and partially civilized. The Government has set aside for their use 288,000 acres of land, of which amount they cultivate 1,250 acres. Last year they raised some 4,000 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of potatoes. These Indians number 1,024 males and 1,340 females. They have two schools. There is one labor school, in which Misses Sallie Lloyd, Ella Walton, Geraldine Dickson, Mary L. Barnes, Anna Gover, Emma Redfield, Nattie Washburn, and Mr. Tracy Matlock are teachers. Mr. Tracy has charge of the larger boys. Miss Platt is the principal of the labor school, and the above-named ladies are her assistants. The attendance of scholars is about eighty per day, and the children are said to learn rapidly. The girls especially soon became skillful cooks, laundresses, housekeepers, and seamstresses. The Pawnees are under charge of the Friends, Mr. Samuel Janney being the Superintendent, and J. M. Troth the Agent. Every year these Indians are raided by their ancient enemies, the Northern Sioux, and the Government has generally to keep a company of cavalry on their reservation to protect them. The warlike enterprises of the Sioux prevent the Pawnees from spreading out and farming; and, with a view to better protection, they have lately shrewdly offered to sell the northern portion of their reservation to whites who would come in and settle between them and the Sioux. Since the Pawnees have gone to farming, it is a notable fact that they are increasing in population.

THE SANTEES.

The Santees have their reservation in Nebraska. They number 987 souls, 424 of whom are males, and 563 females. Their reserve consists of 115,000 acres, 200 only of which are cultivated by Indians, and 100 by the Government. There are five frame houses and 180 log houses on the land, in which Indians live. Last year 2,000 bushels of wheat were raised, valued at $2,000; 6,000 bushels of corn, valued at $2,000; and 2,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at $600. There is one school at the mission, with 115 scholars,—the average attendance daily during the winter being 69, and in summer 34. There are three male and one female teacher. The Santee Agency is also under Mr. Samuel M. Janney, and Joseph Webster is the Agent.

THE OMAHAS.

These Indians, from whom the city takes its name, have their reservation on the Missouri, about 100 miles northwest of Omaha. They number 984 souls, of which number 479 are males and 505 females. Their reservation contains 200,000 acres of land, 650 acres being cultivated by Indians and 31 acres by the Government. There are 32 frame and 21 log houses on the lands. Last year 1,600 bushels of wheat, worth $1,050; 25,000 bushels of corn, worth $8,750; 103 bushels of oats, worth $36; 500 bushels of potatoes, worth $250, were raised. The Omahas have three schools, with two male and one female teacher. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 74, of whom 51 were males and 23 females. The average daily attendance was 19 pupils. The children learn rapidly; but Mr. Joel Warner, the principal teacher, says that in summer the young redskins are a good deal fonder of hunting than attending school,—so he has found it best to give them a vacation from July 1 to Sept. 1 each year. The Omahas are in the Superintendency of Mr. Janney, and Mr. Edward Painter is their Agent.

THE WINNEBAGOES

have their reservation on the Missouri River, with the Omahas. It contains 97,000 acres, 600 of which are cultivated by Indians and 350 by the Government. The Winnebagoes number 1,400 souls, of whom 685 are males and 715 females. They have three schools, with six male teachers. About 250 scholars have been in attendance; and reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The children learn well, and the tribe is increasing in numbers. There are 34 frame and 7 log houses on the reservation. The principal crops grown are wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes. In 1871, 3,500 bushels of wheat were raised, on about 400 acres, in a very dry season; of oats, 800 bushels were harvested, from 30 acres of land; the corn, on 500 acres, yielded 15,000 bushels; and there were a great many small patches of potatoes raised by the Indians. The Government holds for these Indians $895,493.15 bonds under treaty of Nov. 1, 1837; $76,116.92 bonds under the treaty of Oct. 13, 1846; and $179,098.63 under the act of July, 15, 1870. The annual interest on these bonds, due the Winnebagoes from the United States, is $57,535.43.

THE OTOES.

These Indians number only 450 in the whole tribe, and of these 230 are males and 220 females. They have their reserve on the southern border of Nebraska, about 100 miles distant from Omaha. The reservation contains 160,000 acres. There are 13 frame houses and 1 log house on the lands. Last year there was raised 12,000 bushels of corn, worth $2,500; and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, valued at $500. The Otoes have one school, with two teachers. The number of pupils is 95, of whom 50 are males and 45 females. Until the treaty of March 15, 1854, the Government paid these Indians $9,000 per year for eleven years. The treaty expired in 1865; but, by renewal, the Government is to pay the Otoes eleven more installments of $9,000 each, commencing March 15, 1872. The individual wealth of these Indians is said to be $10,000. They want to sell part of their reservation, and their Agent, Mr. Albert L. Green, strongly recommends the disposing of 80,000 acres. These Indians have commenced raising hogs and poultry, and about one-third of them have settled on claims. Chairs, tables, bedsteads, and mattresses have made their appearance in the lodges, and the comforts of civilization are beginning to be appreciated.

THE SACS, FOXES, AND IOWAS.

The Great Nemaha Agency contains the Sac, Fox, and Iowa Indians. Their joint reserve has 32,000 acres, 900 of which only are cultivated by Indians. There are sixteen frame and eighteen log houses on the lands. This reserve lies in the northern part of Kansas and the extreme southeastern portion of Nebraska. The Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas jointly number 295 souls, 151 being males and 144 females. They have one school, with two female teachers. Sixty-eight pupils attend, thirty-two being males and thirty-six girls. Patchwork is an object of unfailing interest to the girls, and drawing on slates the pleasure of the boys. The children are obedient, pleasant, and quiet. Pictures are much used in this school to illustrate the lessons. Great difficulty has been experienced in learning the pupils to pronounce properly. As their parents have no time-pieces, the children come some at 8, some at 9, and others at 10 o'clock, while the hour set for opening the school is 9 o'clock.

The Iowas are lately taking great interest in agriculture and the building of houses. They raise good crops of corn, potatoes, and beans, and are trying wheat. They own seventy-five horses and ponies, and have about sixty head of horned cattle, more than half of which are oxen. They have milch cows, swine, and chickens; and nearly every family now has a little patch of ground under cultivation.

The Sacs and Foxes are from Missouri, and are progressing very well. They own 16,000 acres of land, and grow corn, beans, and potatoes. About 200 acres of land have been broken, but they do not progress as rapidly as the Iowas.

The Agent for these joint tribes is Thomas Lightfoot, and they are in the superintendency of Mr. Janney. Under the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, the Government pays annually to the tribes interest at 5 per cent on $157,400 bonds; and, under the treaty of March 6, 1861, interest at 5 per cent on $11,615.25. The individual wealth of these Indians is $4,000.

THE UINTAH UTES.

This reservation is on the head-waters of Uintah River, in the northeastern part of Utah. It embraces a large extent of territory, and is very mountainous. About 800 Indians proper belong to the reservation, but nearly 7,000 in all are attached to it. Mr. I. J. Critchlow is the Agent, and makes his home on the reservation. About 48 acres of land are cultivated by Indians, and 37 acres by the Government. There are 8 log houses built. In 1871, there were raised 380 bushels of wheat, 550 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, 10 bushels of barley, and 1,800 bushels of potatoes. There are no schools yet for this tribe, but soon will be. The wealth of the Utes consists principally of stock: 450 ponies, worth $13,000; 150 cattle, worth $4,500; 100 goats, worth $300. They take about $2,000 worth of fur, and their annual crop would perhaps bring $2,500. I am now counting only the 800 Indians who belong properly to the reservation, and the wealth of these is about $28.50 per soul. The 6,000 wild fellows have a great many ponies, and are rich in furs. It costs the Government, per year, $25,000 to run the Agency,—the money being expended for engineer, carpenter, blacksmith, chief farmer, laborers, interpreter, Agent's salary, implements, oxen, mules, and stock cattle.

THE SNAKES AND BANNOCKS.

These Indians have their reservation in the northwestern part of Wyoming Territory, and Dr. James Irwin is their Agent. The joint tribes number about 1,740 souls, of whom 1,000 are Snakes, or Shoshonees, and the rest Bannocks. The reservation is very large, containing over 2,000,000 acres of land. Some of this land is the richest in Wyoming, and very valuable for agricultural purposes. Last fall, Felix Brunot, Indian Peace Commissioner, held a council with the Snake and Bannock Chiefs, and bought of them two valleys, embracing some 600,000 acres of land. These are to be opened for settlement by the whites. The consideration paid is $5,000 in cattle for four years, or $20,000 for over 500,000 acres of land.

The Agency buildings are at the head of Little Wind River. The houses are seventeen in number, and built of logs. A saw-mill, grist-mill, school-house, blacksmith-shop, and chapel have been erected. The employes are an engineer, carpenter, blacksmith, miller, surgeon, school-teacher, farmer, and Agent. The cost of carrying on this Agency is about $17,000 per annum.

A farm of 640 acres has been inclosed, and part of it is in a fine state of cultivation. Dr. Irwin is a good old man, and doing all he can for the Indians under his charge. Bad white men have given him a great deal of trouble; but, by persistent effort, he has succeeded in driving most of them off, and the Indians are now progressing finely.

The Sioux are the inveterate enemies of the Snakes, and every year invade their territory. To protect them, a post of one company has been established on Little Wind River, near the Agency. It is at present commanded by Capt. R. A. Torry, and garrisoned by Company A. Thirteenth United States Infantry.

These are the bands of

PEACEABLE INDIANS

in Gen. Ord's Department (Platte). The posts nearest to them are: Pawnees, Omaha Barracks; Omahas, Omaha Barracks; Winnebagoes, Omaha Barracks; Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, Leavenworth; Otoes, Leavenworth; Utes, Camp Douglas; Snakes and Bannocks, Camp Brown and Camp Stambaugh.

Of the numerous bands of

HOSTILE AND SEMI-HOSTILE INDIANS

roaming in the Northwest, within the limits of the Department of the Platte, I shall speak in another letter. Suffice it now to say, that, by the terms of the treaties, it is made the duty of the Government to protect the peaceable bands of Indians, as well as white settlers. The Government guarantees Indians the peaceable enjoyment of their reservations. AARON ABOUT.

THE MODOC WAR.

Letter of Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, to the President.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.

Gov. Austin writes the President to-day that the Modoc assassinations have excited a deep and earnest feeling in Minnesota, and opinion seems to be unanimous that a bold, decided policy should be immediately inaugurated by the Government and pushed to practical results in dealing with hostile Indians. The Governor gives it as his opinion that in the West, where the people know the Indian character from daily observation and sad experience, the present missionary policy has had few advocates not pecuniarily interested in its continuance. The Indians respect no policy that is not backed by power enough to enforce respect. They scorn everything else as "squaw government." Justice should be the cardinal principle in Indian policy, but the penalties should be decisive. He sees no reason why the President should treat the Indians more leniently than he did the Rebels, and thinks the time has come for moving immediately on their works.

The President's Foot Down.

Washington (April 14) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Telegrams poured into the White House to-day from Philadelphia, Boston, and other strongholds of the Quaker policy toward the Indians, beseeching the President not to allow the clamor of an ungodly press, or the passionate reasoning of those about him, to swerve him from his Christian, philanthropic peace policy, on account of the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. The President saw Gen. Sherman and a number of prominent officials. To all he said calmly that the Modocs must and shall be exterminated; not as a passionate revenge for their atrocious murders, but as an act of justice, as well as protection to the peaceful settlers in that past of the country.

A Suggestion.

From the Salt Lake Herald, April 9.

A suggestion from the Unionville *Silver State*, of Nevada, is worthy the consideration of the Modoc Peace Commission. The writer understands that a dozen Indian hunters over in Central District, in that State, would like to take a contract to clean out the Modocs, agreeing to deliver Captain Jack and Shack Nasty Jim with their six dozen followers, or their scalps, in sixty days, for $50,000. There is time sufficient yet for the acceptance of these terms, and it would perhaps prove money saved if red tape could be cut and the experiment tried.

The Lava-Bed.

Prof. Hayden, the United States Geologist who explored the lava-bed, has laid before the President maps and photographs of that region, and the Professor, together with his Assistant Superintendent, James Stephenson, will have an interview with Mr. Delano, and will give their personal recollections of the characteristics of the lava-bed. It extends irregularly all the way from about the Three Tillers west to the Pacific Ocean, about 600 miles. They are covered with sage-brush and small vegetation, and abound in small game, being peculiar for the multitude of rabbits and large lizards that take refuge in holes and crevices of the rocks. The rock is of a basaltic formation that appears to have been cast upon the bed of some lake, and is cracked in all directions, until it forms a net-work of fissures, varying in depth from ten to sixty feet. Large numbers of tributaries of the Columbia River flow through this region, and the water washes out the soft formation beneath the rock, and great caverns are found extending for many miles around the opening at various places, into the fissures in the rock. In one instance a river has been traced some sixty miles beneath these lava-beds, without ever appearing within sight of the surface. The sides of the fissures in the rock are generally rough and irregular, so as to afford a good foothold in ascending and descending from the cracks and caverns.

Water is abundant, and it appears to be folly to talk of starving out the Modocs. When the snow melts in the mountains they have more fear from being drowned out by the streams than any other cause.

Eleazer Thomas.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

One of the victims of last Friday's Indian massacre was the Rev. Eleazer Thomas, D. D., one of the Government's Peace Commissioners, a man who was well known and highly esteemed in this city. Mr. Thomas resided in Buffalo and vicinity for several years. He officiated as pastor of the Niagara Street Methodist Church, and afterwards of the Asbury Church. In 1853 or 1854 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he has occupied the pulpit of the leading Methodist churches. For several years Dr. Thomas held the responsible position of Agent of the Methodist Book Concern for the Pacific Coast. He represented the Methodists of San Francisco at the last General Conference held in Brooklyn, and also at the Conference held in this city in 1860. Dr. Thomas was appointed an Indian Peace Commissioner by the President recently, and while in the discharge of the duties of this office he met death at the hands of the treacherous Modocs.

He was a man of deep religious convictions, and impressed all with whom he came in contact with the sincerity of his motives and of his earnestness in the work in which he was engaged. Moreover he was an untiring church-worker, and although very tender-hearted, he was brave to a fault. If he thought that duty called him, he cared little what dangers stood in his way; he would conscientiously endeavor to discharge his trust. These are undoubtedly the qualifications which suggested his appointment as one of the Peace Commissioners.

The death of Dr. Thomas will be a great loss to the Methodist denomination on the Pacific Coast, as he was looked upon as one of the leaders of the church in the Far West. The news of his massacre will be received with sorrow by his many friends and admirers in Western New York.

Gen. Meacham.

From the Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

Gen. A. B. Meacham, who was, it is feared, mortally wounded in the Modoc massacre on Saturday last, was a former resident of Iowa. In 1846 he was the mail-carrier between Des Moines and Iowa City. Judge P. M. Casady was the Postmaster in this city at that time, and he well recollects the punctual mail-carrier. March 27, 1871, Gen. Meacham visited Des Moines for the first and last time since he left his mail route, the guest of his old-time friend, Judge Casady. At that time he was a resident of Salem, Oregon, and the Superintendent of about twenty Indian Agencies in that country. Gen. Meacham was a firm advocate of the "peace policy" with the Indians, and we well recollect a conversation with him in the *Register* office in 1871, in regard to the proper mode of dealing with the Indian tribes in order to secure permanent peace. Some one present suggested that the only permanent peace with the savages would be when they were exterminated. This brought from the General one of the strongest arguments in favor of a humane policy that we ever heard, and, while his argument was sound and right, we, in common with his many Iowa friends, regret to see that, in the practical application of the argument, he has been the victim of such base treachery on the part of those with whom, and for whom, he has labored for the last twenty-five years.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Letter from the Governor of Iowa to the Governor of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 15.

The following letter was received by Gov. Woodson to-day:

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DES MOINES, April 9, 1873.

His Excellency, Silas Woodson, Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City:

MY DEAR SIR: At a convention held in this city, on the 23d day of January last, comprising representatives from nearly all the industrial and business interests of the State, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommends that the Governor of Iowa correspond with the Governors of the different States lying between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, and north of the State of Arkansas, and also with the leading men of existing transportation lines, with the view of calling a convention, at an early day, at some suitable point, to take into consideration the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal and make such arrangements as will tend to promote the early consummation of these enterprises.

The three months which have elapsed since this action of that convention have not diminished the public interest in the question, of which, it may be hoped, the improvement of practicable routes, forming links in a complete water communication between the East and the West, will afford, in part, the solution.

I write, therefore, in accordance with such resolution, to request your opinion.

First—As to the practicability of holding, sometime during the coming summer, such a convention as the resolution contemplates.

Second—If it is your judgment that such a convention would promote the efforts of those seeking to remedy some of the evils connected with our present facilities for transportation, of which Western producers justly complain, and that it should therefore be held, at what time would you suggest it should be called?

Third—What place would you regard as most convenient and that would afford the greatest facilities to insure a successful issue, not only in the number attending the convention and the interests to be promoted, but in the influence resulting from its action?

Fourth—In view of the absorbing interest with which the people are coming to regard the whole subject of transportation, do you think it would be well to enlarge the scope of a call for a convention, so as to comprehend a more extended consideration of the question involved?

The importance, to the West, of cheaper transportation by which to effect the exchange of our surplus products, is a sufficient excuse for my calling attention to one or two reasons which should impel our people to immediate and concerted action for the promotion of a reform which all acknowledge is demanded.

The enormous over-production of the Mississippi Valley now seeking an eastern outlet, but absolutely withheld from market and the consumption of populations clamoring for bread because of a lack of facilities for transportation, and the exhorbitant charges of railways now in existence, cannot be regarded as a financial stringency arising from the wild speculation, or any of the ordinary causes of business stagnation; nor is it a portent of evil in the future. It is, on the contrary, simply an evidence that the industry and enterprise of the agricultural population of the West have reached a point in advance of the transportation and manufacturing interests of these States; therefore it is not strange that the people of the Mississippi Valley clamor for increased facilities with which to carry on profitable exchanges with consumers upon whom they are dependent for a market.

If railroads charge 37 1-5c a bushel to move grain from St. Louis to the City of New York in the month of January, when there is no water communication between those two markets except by way of the Gulf (and this I find to be the average winter charges for the last five years), and if, as is claimed, the same grain could be moved, were there direct water communications from the metropolis of Minnesota to the seaboard, for 10¾ cents a bushel, the necessity for increased facilities of transportation and cheaper carriage than the producer can now obtain, is enforced with powerful effect.

And when we consider that the present population of 10,000,000, now occupying the grain-growing portion of the Mississippi basin, will soon be increased by another 10,000,000, while the profusion of marketable products will be more than correspondingly increased, as improved machinery in the future, as in the past, will enable the agriculturist to realize more returns from a given amount of labor,—the importance of this question becomes of such surpassing magnitude as to promise an irrepressible agitation until finally and wisely solved.

If, as I have above advanced, and as is believed by practical men, a bushel of corn can be carried from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean for less than 11 cents, proper facilities for transportation being provided, it serves to show that whatever improvement may be made for the purposes of utilizing any water route at all practicable, and whatever may be done to establish new railway lines and to protect the people from their consolidation when built, will be of vital benefit to the entire country. And it is believed to be demonstrable that the difference between a reasonable price for transporting Western surplus products and the present charges of freight lines, for a single year, would go far towards the completion of an entire double-track railway from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard.

Tde whole railway problem is, comparatively, of recent origin, having grown up within the last half century. As a preliminary, therefore, to the discovery of a remedy for evils inseparable from vast corporate enterprises, managed solely in the interest of individual corporators, to which the commercial habits of every civilized people have almost entirely committed the carrying business of the world, more specific and general knowledge, among the people, of the whole transportation question, is of the first importance. And a convention of the character contemplated would, if no other result followed its action and its discussions, enlarge the boundaries of public information upon the issues involved in the question of harmonizing the business of transportation with the interests of the people.

Missouri, owing to her better facilities for getting her crops to market, and because of her more varied products, may not, it is true, be so deeply interested in this subject as some of her sisters of the Northwest, yet, in view of the annual increase of those products, she has much at stake; while her co-operation with them would, I am sure, add largely to the weight of whatever action such convention might take. Permit me, therefore, to urge upon you the desirably of an exchange of views, such as is above contemplated; and I would be glad, whether you regard this project with favor or not, to receive from you a letter, making such suggestions as may occur to you, and as you may deem essential. I have the honor to be, with great respect, very truly yours. C. C. CARPENTER.

Beloit College.

The catalogue of 1872-3 of this institution, located in the beautiful City of Beloit, just on the boundary of Wisconsin and Illinois, now 25 years old, designed for the thorough liberal and Christian education of young men, officered by men of high culture and earnest devotion to their work, shows the following facts: The Faculty embraces a President, seven Professors, and two Instructors in the preparatory department. There were 215 students in all, including 57 in the college classes,—13 seniors, 10 juniors, 14 sophomores, 20 freshmen,—gathered mainly from Wisconsin and Illinois, but embracing young men from many States and Territories, and one from Turkey. The course of study is equal to that of the best colleges. There are libraries of about 8,000 volumes, valuable cabinets, philosophical, and chemical apparatus. Several prizes stimulate to excellence. Tuition and board are furnished at moderate rates. There have been altogether some 2,000 students and nearly 200 graduates, the first in 1851. The list of Alumni shows that some 50 reside in Illinois, 40 in Wisconsin, the others scattered through 21 States and Territories; and as far off as Turkey, China, and Japan, where they are missionaries. There are over 50 clergymen, 25 studying theology, 24 lawyers, 21 teachers, (including several Presidents and Professors in Colleges and other institutions), 13 physicians, 10 editors, with representatives in many useful callings, showing that the College has well trained many men of brains.

The spring term begins April 16.

HARLAN'S SECOND $10,000.

What a Stockholder of the Kansas Pacific Says About the "Christian Statesman."

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 16.

Some time ago the Cincinnati *Gazette* stated editorially that at a dinner given in Pittsburgh during the session of the Stove-Dealers' Convention, one of the guests, a gentleman of prominence and a large stockholder in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, declared that at one time the Company were unable to obtain their bonds from the Government until they paid James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, $10,000. Subsequently, the *Gazette* named Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, as the stockholder. As the matter has created considerable gossip throughout the country, and the statements have been generally doubted, a reporter of the *Democrat* was commissioned to visit Mr. Giles F. Filley and ascertain from him upon what the stories were based.

Mr. Filley was found in the large office in the rear of the counting-room of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of which he is the President. Although busily at work, he found time to greet his interviewer with a pleasant invitation to be seated, and to tell him in a straightforward and business-like way the history of his connection with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and what he knew about ex-Secretary Harlan.

Reporter—This paper says, Mr. Filley, that you stated at the Pittsburgh dinner that your road paid Mr. Harlan $10,000 to obtain certain bonds due from the Government to the corporation. It that correct?

Mr. Filley—I don't know anything about any dinner during the session of the Stove-founders' Convention, and I did not make any remarks of this character that I remember of. The statement, however, as to Harlan, is true, and I may have made it to some one in private conversation.

Reporter—Then you know all about it?

Mr. Filley—I do know some things of my own knowledge, and I have heard directly from others, and they make enough, when put together, to convince me that Harlan is an unmitigated scoundrel.

Reporter—But about this particular case?

Mr. Filley—I don't care to talk much about it. It's over now, and many of the exact circumstances have passed from my memory. I was one, however, of a committee that went to Washington to get the bonds alluded to, and so I know something more definitely, perhaps, about the incident. In 1867, after finishing a section of the road and having it accepted by the United States Government, we made, as usual, a claim upon the Treasury for the bonds which were to be issued as fast as the road was completed and accepted. We waited some time, and at last, when we couldn't wait any longer, several of us started for Washington. John D. Perry, of this city, went with me, and H. N. Shoemaker, of Ohio; the Jewells, of Ohio, and Beard, of Philadelphia, all of whom were interested in the road. The bonds we went after amounted, I think, to $150,000. We spent a good deal of time in the departments, and found there was a persistent and apparently insurmountable difficulty in our way. It was so arranged that the bonds were to be paid to us from the Treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Interior. We accordingly paid Mr. Harlan very constant attention, and at last discovered that while he was professedly friendly to us, and appeared to be thoroughly in sympathy with our undertaking, he was secretly sending notes to the Secretary of the Treasury, telling him not to issue the bonds to us, although they were justly due. I was delegated to watch Mr. Harlan in his office, and was assisted by Mr. Perry, of our Company, and Mr. Williams (I think that was his name), of the Land-Office. It was in this way that we discovered what was going on.

Reporter—Was all the difficulty with Harlan?

Mr. Filley—No; the same parties who had turned the Secretary of the Interior against us attempted to prejudice our case in the mind of Mr. Johnson, who was then President. Gen. Frank Blair was in Washington at the time, and we got him to help us, as he was supposed to have some influence with the Administration. He saw Johnson, and in an interview with him entreated him to command that the bonds be issued to us, as the Kansas Pacific was God's route across the continent, and nothing should be allowed to stand in its way.

Reporter—Who worked up this hostility?

Mr. Filley—Durant. The $10,000 which he states in his testimony he gave to Harlan for electioneering purposes, he presented to him just at this time. Instead of being for election purposes, however, it was, I believe, to buy Harlan off from us, and enlist his services in behalf of the Union Pacific, which Durant represented, and which was hostile to us. I won't be sure whether it was during this visit when we were all in company, or a short time afterwards, that we heard that something was expected by Harlan from us, and that if we wanted to get our bonds we had better give him $10,000; not as a bribe, of course, but to enable him to do his duty.

Reporter—You gave this money directly to Harlan?

Mr. Filley—I gave him nothing, and I do not know that anything was given to him. It is understood, however, that ten of the $1,000 Government bonds were given to the Secretary's private Clerk, and that the latter gave them to the Secretary's wife. I say I do not know this to be a fact, but I am as much convinced of it as that I am sitting here. The bonds were soon after issued, and I thought but little of the transaction, only I put Harlan down as the greatest scoundrel in the world.

Reporter—Does this transaction appear on the books of the Company?

Mr. Filley—Oh, no, of course not. It was understood among us, and no mention was made of it on the records. Mr. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, can tell you all about it.

Reporter—Then you don't admire Mr. Harlan?

Mr. Filley—I can't say I do. I can't admire a man I believe to be dishonest, and if Mr. Harlan is not dishonest his surroundings are deceptive. I know that when we were in Washington he occupied one of the most elegant mansions in the city, and seemed to be enjoying immense wealth, and I know that before he entered public life, and in order to enable him to do it, he was so poor his congregation had to get up a contribution to buy clothes for his family, in order to enable them to make a respectable appearance.

Reporter—How much of the stock of the Kansas Pacific is owned in St. Louis?

Mr. Filley—I cant say exactly, in round numbers; but the majority of it is, I know. And one way or another, although the road is doing well and is very popular now, we have had a pretty rough time of it. The opposition through Harlan and others has cost us all of a million and a half of dollars.

Reporter—How did so many St. Louis capitalists obtain an interest in the Kansas Pacific Road?

Mr. Filley—It all came through Hallett and Fremont. You see, they obtained possession of the franchise of one of the original lines upon which the Kansas Pacific is built. They were to pay for it $210,000 or $215,000. In order to get money, subsequently, to prosecute the work, Hallett came to St. Louis, and a number of us advanced $15,000 apiece. Some time afterwards he was shot by one of his engineers, at Wyandotte, and killed, and the whole work, with its liabilities as well as its prospects, was thrown on our hands. We had to pay a large sum to Fremont for stock he never owned, and for which he sued us. We had to pay claims to Hallett's estate, and we were obliged to give Durant over $500,000.

Reporter—What was this last payment for?

Mr. Filley—For indefinite claims made by Durant; among others, for money distributed by him among Congressmen, and for sums which he advanced the road while operating as its financial agent. Hallett told us that he could satisfy Durant for $90,000, but this was impossible, and we were sued under various pretexts until he obtained from us over $500,000, as I have stated. We could not resist the suits, as we were obliged to devote all our energies to building the road, which had to be completed by a certain time. Durant was a wily fellow, and had spies on the track of the officers of the road, ready to sue them whenever they put in an appearance in New York. By his constant endeavors in this way, and his various other schemes, he obtained from us three or four times as much money as his claim amounted to.

Reporter—And how about Fremont?

Mr. Filley—Fremont! Why he obtained his stock in a very questionable manner. When he and Hallett made their purchase of the franchise alluded to, they were to pay the money—Hallett $112,000 and Fremont $90,000—through the Bank of Commerce in New York, where the papers were lying, subject to the order of Gov. Hunt, of that State. Hallett paid his money, but Fremont did not, preferring to obtain the stock in another way. When he had prepared his plans, he wrote to Gov. Hunt that on a certain day he should be prepared to take the papers from the bank, and requesting that an order be issued turning them over to him. The Governor accordingly notified the bank officers to deliver the papers in trust to Gen. Fremont, when he should make the required payment. At the time designated, Fremont appeared at the bank and demanded the stock, offering in payment a certified check for $90,000. As soon, however, as he had received the former, he notified his bank to refuse payment on the check, and his request was complied with.

JAY GOULD.

His Testimony Before the Erie Committee.

A few days ago, Jay Gould was examined by the Erie Investigation Committee, with the following result:

"Is Mr. Tweed a lawyer?" asked Mr. Stickney.

"I don't know," said Mr. Gould. "His son is. Tweed ought to be a good lawyer by this time. He has had a good deal of experience, and I think that I would pass for a very good lawyer myself." [Laughter.]

He had employed Mr. A. D. Barber as a sort of general agent, to carry out any directions which he might give him. Generally he was employed to see that no laws were passed by the Legislature which were hostile to the interests of the Erie Company. Mr. Barber, well acquainted with a large number of the members of the Legislature, was a good railroad lawyer.

He had sent him into the country to prevent, if possible, the election to the Legislature of persons unfriendly to the Erie Company. He did not recollect whether the payments were made to him during the session of the Legislature or not. "Was Barber engaged in lobbying?" asked Mr. Stickney. "I don't know exactly what lobbying means," answered Mr. Gould. "Mr. Barber says that he does not know what it means," said Mr. Carpenter. "If the Committee will define what they mean by lobbying, I will try to make my answers suit the definition," said Mr. Gould. "I employed him as a general agent. I should not have ordered him to run an engine; but I guess he would have done it, or tried to, if I had ordered him." [Laughter.]

The witness knew Mr. Abram Van Vechten. He had employed him to perform legal services, and especially as a legal expert in regard to various bills. His orders were to examine them and see that nothing slipped through which was injurious to the interests of the Company. He regarded Mr. Van Vechten's judgment of the legal effect of bills as superior to that of any other lawyer whom he knew.

Mr. Stickney showed the witness a voucher dated April 25, 1871, directing the payment to Wm. M. Tweed of $35,000 for legal disbursements, and asked whether he could recognize the handwriting. Mr. Gould replied that it was his handwriting.

Several vouchers directing the payment to Mr. Tweed of various sums, amounting in the aggregate to over $70,000, for legal services, were shown to the witness. He could not recollect what the legal services were, and he had no means of ascertaining. All the payments were made while Mr. Tweed was a State Senator. The witness said that Col. Fisk had more to do with the legal department than he had. His business was to manage and run the road.

"Did you order payments for legal services when the services were of an entirely different nature?" asked Mr. Stickney.

Mr. Gould replied: "I don't remember. The legal account was a sort of an India-rubber account."

"Did you make it so yourself?" inquired Mr Stickney.

"I don't know that I claim that honor," said Mr. Gould.

"Can you give any instances in which you contributed money to elect friendly gentlemen to the Legislature?" asked Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Gould replied: "I gave a great deal of money. I once lent several thousand dollars to Orange and Sullivan Counties to carry the Republican ticket, and I succeeded. Most of this money was contributed through Senator Madden. I sent money to various parts of the State. I had constant applications for money from almost every district."

"And you generally responded, I suppose," said Mr. Carpenter.

"Yes, sir. I think it is better to pay money in that way than to pay it afterward. I got better men. I think the money expended in that way was well invested," said Mr. Gould. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter said: "I suppose you always calculated the chances of the success of a particular candidate before you increased your money."

Mr. Gould replied: "Yes, sir. In Democratic districts I was a Democrat; in Republican districts, a Republican; and in doubtful districts I was 'doubtful.'" [Laughter.]

"But you were always an Erie man," said Mr. Carpenter.

"Always," said Mr. Gould. (Renewed laughter.) "I contributed to the election of gentlemen in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. They all asked for help, and I generally helped them."

An Earthquake in the Eternal City.

The following account of a shock of earthquake experienced at Rome on the 12th ult., is from the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on March 13:

Yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, I was just rising from the dinner-table with a few friends, when our attention was attracted to the gyratory motion of a gas chandelier suspended over the table. While we were wondering what could cause the metal bracket protruding from the wall to oscillate so, we became conscious of an undulatory movement under our feet, giving a sensation of giddiness something akin to seasickness. Suddenly a suspicion of the truth flashed across my mind, and I looked at the clock, observing that it marked 9, and that we should probably find that throughout Rome, and perhaps a great part of Italy, the shock of an earthquake would be registered at that precise moment. Just then two servants came in from the kitchen to ask whether we had rung, adding in a rather dismayed tone that, besides the ringing of the bell suspended there, they had been startled by the jingling of glasses and decanters and the clatter of plates on the dresser, to say nothing of the vibratory motion of a large table at which they were getting their supper. I went into the kitchen and saw the clapper of the bell still agitated and the bronze weight of a steelyard fixed into the wall wagging like a pendulum. In the other rooms of the house the shock produced similar effects and was equally felt, so that, there being no doubt about the cause, I set about obtaining some information to-day respecting what had been noted down in scientific quarters. Father Secchi, the learned astronomer, was in his rooms at the Roman College, correcting some proof for the press, when he felt an undulatory motion and experienced a sensation of nausea, which made him suspend his work and observe to his assistant that he thought he perceived an earthquake. The assistant thought not, but immediately after, precisely 9:05, an unmistakable shock was felt by both. Father Marchetti, another learned Jesuit, who had gone into the observatory to inspect the magnetic instruments, rushing back to Father Secchi's room in terror, telling him that the instruments were all upset and the observatory was in utter confusion. The observatory clock stopped at the moment of the shock, and this morning its hands were still at 9:05. A similar phenomenon was remarked during the celebrated earthquake at Lisbon. The direction of the earthquake was from southeast to northwest, similar to that of the last disastrous earthquake at Norcia, and it lasted about twelve seconds. There was a good deal of alarm throughout the city, and many people ran out of their houses, for bells were ringing everywhere, lamps and other objects were thrown down, and little birds asleep in their cages were jerked off their perches. The porter's bell in the lofty Convent of Ara Cœli, on the Capitol, was heard to toll lugubriously. In cafes, theatres, and public establishments the gas-light supports oscillated violently, and at the opera-house, which was crowded on account of the new ballet, "La Semiramide del Nord," the great chandelier waved and shook its lustres so that many ladies were greatly alarmed, and the occupants of some of the upper boxes took to flight precipitately. Fortunately, Victor Emanuel is not subject to panics, so he remained quietly in his box and enjoyed the new ballet, which turned out a grand success.

—A New Haven correspondent writes to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Miss Gracie Chesser, a beautiful miss of Nelson County, has two rows of upper teeth, one set naturally in the gums, like other people's, the other studs the roof of the mouth, and is therefore completely hidden, unless she chooses to exhibit it, which, as she has pretty ways as well as a pretty face, she shows no reluctance to do when she is requested."

THE COURTS.

Important Suit on a Railroad Contract.

Martin Chuzzlewit's Investment Nowhere.

Another Test Case Under the New Liquor Law.

Malicious Arrests---Notes from all the Courts.

A suit of some importance to railroad men, commenced in Cook County Circuit Court, was yesterday transferred to the United States Circuit Court, namely, Henry S. Dale, of Chicago, v. DeGraff & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., for $20,000 damages for breach of contract. The contract between the parties, dated 8th March, 1872, provided that the party of the first part (Dale) should complete, in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and according to the directions and instructions of the engineer in charge, the grading of that part of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Pembina Branch, commencing at a point fifty miles south of St. Vincent, and extending to the said town of St. Vincent, and to fully complete the same in every respect to the entire satisfaction and acceptance of the Chief or Assistant Engineer of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, the first twenty-five miles on or before the 15th day of September, 1872, and the whole on or before Oct. 15, 1872.

The work done and materials furnished to be measured and estimated on or about the 5th of every month; 90 per cent to be paid to said Dale, and 10 per cent retained, the parties of the second part having the right, if they should so elect, to retain the whole of said 90 per cent for the payment of employes, if their payment should not have been otherwise provided for.

The party of the second part to be in no case liable for the payment of any estimate or moneys under this contract, until they have themselves received pay from the railroad company.

The balance of the contract is made up of the usual clauses as to due diligence being used, the Chief Engineer of the Railroad Company being the sole judge of the quality of work, and so forth; the payment for work performed and material furnished to be 25 cents per cubic yard.

Plaintiff represents that, after the making of said contract, defendant directed him to commence work in accordance with the agreement, stating that said railroad was surveyed and ready for grading; whereupon, said plaintiff, relying on said statement, employed a large staff of clerks and assistants, and purchased a large quantity of material and provisions, and transported the same to 50 miles south of the town of St. Vincent aforesaid, in readiness to commence work, but it then, for the first time, appeared that said railroad had not been surveyed, as stated, in consequence of which work was delayed for thirty days, involving a loss to the plaintiff of $10,000. Plaintiff also sues for work done and not paid for. Asay & Hirst for plaintiff, and Willard & Cook for defendant.

SUIT AGAINST ABSTRACT MEN.

The hearing of John Heaney v. Chase Brothers was yesterday commenced before Judge Rodgers. This is an important case, and will be watched with great interest. Heaney claims damages from the abstract men for having given him, as he alleges, an incorrect abstract of title, which resulted in plunging him into difficulties with the purchaser of certain lands, and expensive litigation. Plaintiff affirms that he negotiated the sale of the property in question with Merrill Ladd, and employed the defendants to make an abstract of title; which they did, showing the title clear. Sometime later, a sale was effected. It subsequently transpired that the land had already been sold for taxes, and no proceedings for redemption instituted; in consequence of which, Heaney was obliged to give a bond to the last purchaser of $5,000, paying 15 per cent. interest for all the money he used, and losing the 6 per cent. interest that he could have made. His law expenses, also, exceeded $500. The firm of Cooper, Garnett & Packard was employed to set matters to rights, and they filed a bill in chancery, succeeding, after difficult and expensive litigation, in establishing plaintiff's title to the real estate in question. The torts complained of are negligence and carelessness, by which he suffered the above losses. The defendants appear to hold that it will be impossible for the plaintiff to prove his case, as he could only do so from the records, which were burned in the October fire, 1871. It will be necessary, they consider, in order to prove negligence and carelessness, to show that the records themselves did contain the tax sale referred to. That the books of the defendants showed nothing respecting the tax sale of Lot 4, Block 40, original Town of Chicago (the land referred to), they contend is not material, unless the defendants can show that the records of Cook County, from which their books are made up, exhibited such a sale. The statement now made is, that the tax-sale took place on the 12th of April, 1867, for State and county taxes of 1866. The trial is expected to last some time.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT'S INVESTMENT NOWHERE.

In the Criminal Court, a case was begun yesterday afternoon, which shows how careful parties investing in real estate need be to deal with only conscientious and trustworthy parties. There is a yarn, frequently related and occasionally believed, of a sharp real estate man, who succeeded in selling to a newly-arrived Irishman 100 acres of arable soil on the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence. This is good for Down East, but of course Chicago beats it, as the sequel will show. One Gates was the proprietor of a dry goods store, and, tiring of the yard-stick, he advertised his establishment for sale. In answer came one Jacob Cohn, who proposed to trade for the store certain real estate he owned, and which he described by producing a handsome plan of the peculiar subdivision where the desirable lots, South Chicago lots, of course, were situated. Plaintiff traded. Subsequently he went to look at his property, but found to his dismay that it lay where the most powerful telescope could not reveal its beauties, namely, quietly reclining beneath the gentle ripples of the Calumet River. As a natural consequence, he thought he was duped, and brought action, in the name of the people, against Melvin W. Palmer, Jacob Cohn, and Granville W. Alexander. The case occupied the afternoon in the Criminal Court, and will probably be concluded this morning.

ANOTHER TEST SUIT UNDER THE LIQUOR LAW.

Suit is about to be commenced, in Macnamara v. Mead and others, under the new License act of this State, Secs. 33 and 36, respecting the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, for the recovery of damages sustained by the guardian, etc., for the death of the youth Macnamara, by being run over by a locomotive on Kinzie street, a few nights back, as fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time. The unfortunate lad expired yesterday. Both his legs had been cut off. He is alleged to have become drunk at Mead's saloon, and on his way home he got on the track, in the way of the locomotive in question, and was so intoxicated that he was unable to get off the track. This case is somewhat similar to the case brought against the saloon-keeper Mack, by a widow, for the loss of her husband; but presents some new points which have not yet been tried before the Chicago courts. Mr. D. E. K. Stewart is attorney for the plaintiff.

HEAVY SUITS FOR MALICIOUS ARRESTS.

Yesterday a curious suit for malicious arrest was filed in the Superior Court, for $10,000 damages, viz.: Fitzpatrick v. Pick. The plaintiff charges that he was arrested on a *ca. sa.* for refusing to deliver over his property under execution, there having been no service of the original summons. The plaintiff did not consider that there could be execution without service, and his attorney, D. E. K. Stewart, is of the same opinion; hence the suit.

The same attorney commenced suit in the same court, Parks v. Fitzgerald, for $5,000 damages. It is alleged in this case that the plaintiff had cuffed a boy in the street, for which a policeman, some hours after, arrested him on the public thoroughfare, for that offense, without warrant, and without having seen the act complained of. The policeman kept the man in his custody on the street, and then as summarily discharged him as he had arrested him.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The firm of Mortimer & Debost, of the City of New York, yesterday filed a petition for adjudication of Malcolm R. Bruce, of this city, as creditors for merchandise delivered, valued at $772.50, besides interest on notes that have been paid; who allege another act of bankruptcy in the non-payment of a note held by Chandler, Congdon & Co., of Beaver Dam, Wis., for $361.50, which the debtor had been unable to meet. The usual rule to show cause was issued, with provisional warrant of seizure.

Bolles, Fay & Conkey, of this city, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Wm. A. Hawley, of Oswego, Kendall County, Ill., as creditors for goods delivered, amounting to $439.08. It is alleged that the debtor has made a sale of his property to his brother, J. B. Hawley, for $11,000, and that he has refused to pay over any part of this sum, stating that he had made an investment in the State of Mississippi, for which State he is about to depart. On this petition, and affidavits filed, the debtor was ordered to show cause, and warrants of seizure and arrest (bail $2,500) were issued. Later, on motion of Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie, attorneys for petitioners, an order was made for examination of W. A. and J. B. Hawley before Register Hibbard, on the 19th inst. The petition bears date 14th inst., yet an order is indorsed on the back of the last-named document for the examination of the debtor on the 16th February last, signed by Judge Blodgett. The papers have evidently been held over for two months, and the first order of the Judge has never been used. The second order for examination is made by Judge Hopkins, over the uncanceled signature of Judge Blodgett.

An order discharging the rule to show cause on Phillip Brothers, was yesterday made in the matter of G. P. Van Deman; and W. H. Phillips and Calvin D. Phillips were ordered to appear before Register Hibbard, for examination under Section 26, on the 19th inst.

Timothy S. Fitch yesterday obtained leave to dispose by private sale of the fittings, fixtures and furniture of the United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, valued at $2,000, belonging to the estate of John Jacobs.

C. H. Warnecke was ruled to appear before Register Hibbard, for examination under Section 26, in the matter of John Dorman, on the 21st.

The order of dismissal in the matter of Jacob Bernstein was yesterday made absolute.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Samuel Heller was tried, before Judge Farwell, for committing an assault upon one A. Ptacek in September last. He struck Ptacek on the head with a tumbler, breaking both. He was fined $25 and costs.

N. A. Bouton, the foreman of the Grand Jury, was called away from town, yesterday, and Robert Forsyth was sworn in his place.

Two brothers, named Michael and Thomas Hayes, were charged with stealing two tons of hay from the stack of a Norwegian farmer named Kohl. The plaintiff complains that, on a dark night in February last, the defendants left the city and removed the hay from his stack. Mr. Lomas, who appeared for the defense, brought up seven witnesses to prove an alibi, when the case was put to the jury on the merits of the evidence without argument.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

In the County Court, the will of Betsy A. Holmes was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Hattie May Pierce, under a bond of $12,000 to be approved.

George Lemar, Cornelius Defries, Carlotta Secomb, Catherine Newman, and Andrew Williams were found, upon examination by jury in the County Court, to be insane.

The following bastardy cases in the County Court were dismissed, viz.: Against Theodore Honeysett, Ernst C. Jaeger, and Henry Schmel, the prosecuting witnesses not appearing: the cases against Henry C. Smith, Henry Lane, and Charles Hartman, Thaddeus Healy, Timothy Casey, and John Kellerman were continued. None of the cases came to trial.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the suit on railroad bonds for the recovery of interest on coupons, as already fully reported in THE TRIBUNE, George O'Marcy v. The Town of Walnut, was concluded by the Court entering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $538.75. In the same Court a verdict was recorded for $905 in the suit Wm. W. Taylor v. E. Kalseberg.

Mr. Jamison, a clerk in the Criminal Court, brings action in the Circuit Court against Norman T. Gassett, to recover $500 damages for salary due him. Plaintiff avers that he left the Criminal Court to act as a deputy under defendant, and was employed in Judge Rogers' room until the time of the fire; that after the fire defendant did not discharge any of his court hands, and kept plaintiff on until the 14th of January, 1872, when he informed plaintiff he could give him no employment. Plaintiff did not receive salary to that date, and, in consequence, brings the present action.

The Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company is keeping up his fire of paper bullets at the stock-holders with considerable energy. Four more suits were yesterday commenced, one of them for $10,000.

It is stated that large flocks of stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company have resolved to pay and have done with litigation.

Jean G. B. Tavernier yesterday petitioned for partition of the real estate of Louis F. Tavernier, consisting of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 1, of Winston's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, in Newhall, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 15, 38, 14.

Mary Byron yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court against the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, in case, $5,000.

Vincent, Nelson & Co., copartners, yesterday commenced suit against the City, in assumpsit, $8,000 damages.

Wm. Porter & Co., printers, of Cincinnati, yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court for the recovery of a bill for posters, and general work in ink, for Newcomb's Minstrels. Tom Foley is the citizen sued.

The jury, in the case of Donahue v. Michigan Central Railroad, a suit to recover damages for the loss of an arm, failed to agree and were discharged.

John McMahon yesterday commenced suit, in the Circuit Court, against John Feerick, case $10,000.

RULE 28,

in Judge Tree's court, was issued yesterday:

All notices shall designate by name the Judge before whom the matter therein referred to is to be called up, and no motion, or other matter requiring notices, will be heard unless this rule is complied with.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The advocates of what is known as "Woman's Rights" will be interested in the following opinion, which will be read in the Supreme Court to-morrow by Justice Miller. The case was that of "Myra Bradwell agt. the State of Illinois."

The plaintiff in error, a woman resident in the State of Illinois, made application to the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State for a license to practice law. She accompanied the petition with the usual certificate from an inferior court of her good character, and that on an examination she had been found to possess the requisite qualifications. Pending this application she also filed an affidavit to the effect "that she was born in the State of Vermont, that she was (had been) a citizen of that State; that she was now a citizen of the United States, and has been for many years past a resident of the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois. And with this affidavit she also filed a paper, claiming that under the foregoing facts, she was entitled to the license prayed for, by virtue of the second section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Fourteenth article of amendment of that instrument. The Statute of Illinois on this subject enacts that: "No person shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor-at-law, or to commence, conduct, or defend any action, suit, or plaint, in which he is not a party concerned, in any court of record within this State, either by using or subscribing his own name, or the name of any other person, without having previously obtained a license for that purpose from some two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, which license shall constitute the person receiving the same an attorney and counselor-at-law, and shall authorize him to appear in all the courts of record within this State, and there to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law, according to the laws and customs thereof." The Supreme Court denied the application, apparently upon the ground that it was a woman who made it. The record is not very perfect, but it may be fairly taken that the plaintiff asserted her right to a license on the ground, among others, that she was a citizen of the United States; and that having been a citizen of Vermont at one time, she was, in the State of Illinois, entitled to any right granted to any citizen of the latter State. The Court having overruled these claims of right, founded on the claims of the Federal Constitution before referred to, those propositions may be considered as properly before this Court.

As regards the provisions of the Constitution that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, the plaintiff in her affidavit has stated very clearly a case in which it is inapplicable. The protection designed by that clause, as has been repeatedly held, has no application to a citizen of the State where laws are complained of. If plaintiff was a citizen of the State of Illinois that provision of the Constitution gave her no protection against its courts or Legislature. The plaintiff seems to have seen this difficulty, and attempts to avoid it by stating that she was born in Vermont. While she remained in Vermont that circumstance made her a citizen of that State. But she states at the same time that she is now a citizen of the United States, and that she is now and has been for many years past a resident of Chicago, in the State of Illinois. The Fourteenth Amendment declares that citizens of the United States are citizens of the States within which they reside, therefore plaintiff was at the time of making her application, a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of Illinois. We do not here mean to say that there may not be a temporary residence in one State, with intent to return to another, which will not create citizenship in the former. But plaintiff states nothing to take her case out of the definition of citizenship of a State as defined by the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In regard to the Fourteenth Amendment, counsel for plaintiff in this Court truly says, that there are certain privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such; otherwise it would be nonsense for the Fourteenth Amendment to prohibit a State from abridging them; and he proceeds to argue that admission to the bar of a State of a person who possesses the requisite learning and character is one of those which a State may not deny. In this latter proposition we are not able to concur with counsel. We agree with him that there are privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the United States, in that relation and character, and that it is these and these alone which a State is forbidden to abridge. But the right to admission to practice law in the Court of a State is not one of them. This right in no sense depends on citizenship of the United States. It has not, as far as we know, ever been made in any State, or in any case to depend on citizenship at all. Certainly many prominent and distinguished lawyers have been admitted to practice both in the State and Federal Courts who were not citizens of the United States, or of any State. But on whatever basis this right may be placed, so far as it can have any relation to citizenship at all it would seem that as to the courts of a State, and as to the Federal Courts it would relate to citizenship of the United States.

The opinion just delivered in the Slaughter House cases from Louisiana renders elaborate argument in the present case unnecessary; for unless we are wholly and radically mistaken in the principles on which those cases are decided, the spirit to control and regulate the granting of license to practice law in the courts of a State is one of those powers which are not transferred for its protection to the Federal Government, and its exercise is in no manner governed or controlled by citizenship of the United States in the party seeking such license. It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments on which the judgment in those cases is founded. It is sufficient to say they are conclusive of the present case. The judgment of the State Court is therefore affirmed.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Joseph R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, v. F. J. Washburn, $500; J. J. Snoufer & Co., $1,000; J. J. Snoufer, $1,000, and Charles E. Vanderberg, $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—6,613—Amalia v. Gotfried Gesse; divorce. 6,614—C. A. Mowbray v. W. C. Loomis and H. M. Loomis; assumpsit, $500. 6,615—William O. Osgood v. The Union Insurance Savings Bank; assumpsit, $500. 6,616—George Fehrmann v. William Fehrmann et al. 6,617—John McMahon v. John Feerick; case, $10,000. 6,618—Timothy Reardon v. John Powell; ejectment, $500. 6,619, 20, 21—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,036—Joseph P. Fitzpatrick v. Charles W. Pick; case, $10,000. 42,037—Andrew Parks v. Stephen Fitzgerald; trespass, $5,000. 42,038—Albert A. Peirce and J. Foster v. James G. Harvey and D. Brown; assumpsit, $6,000. 43,039—William Black v. Susan Black nee Wagstaff; divorce. 43,040—Moses D. Wells et al. v. Green B. Shutt; assumpsit, $218. 43,041—Isaac N. Harmon et al. v. J. N. Babcock; assumpsit, $87. 43,042—William Porter and John B. Davidson v. Thomas Foley. 43,043—Vincent, Nelson & Co. v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $8,000. 43,044—Jean B. G. Tavernier et al. v. Maria Amanda Tavernier et al.; petitition for partition of Lots 2 and 3, Block 1, Winstone's subdivision of Lots 3 and 4, in Newhall, Larned and Woodbridge's subdivision of the n w ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14, belonging to the estate of the deceased Louis F. Tavernier. 43,045—Sophia M. v. George S. Wright; divorce. 43,046—William Scully v. All whom it may concern; petition to confirm title to Lot 92, Block or Out-lot 43 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 40, 14. 43,047—Mary Byron v. Northwestern Manufacturing Company; case, $5,000. 43,048—Richard J. Higgins v. Daniel W. Tillinghast et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on 1388 Indiana avenue. 43,049 Jacob R. Shepherd, Edward D. Butler and Wilbur F. Herbert v. Charles W. Colehour and Orville L. Grant; assumpsit, $1,5000. 43,050—Fullam & Co. v. Charles B. Waite; assumpsit, $350. 43,051—Appeal.

THE NEW POSTAL CODE.

Extracts from the Code, and Decisions of the Post-Office Department, for the Information of Business Men and the Public Generally.

Many persons are daily exposing themselves to severe penalties for violation of the Postal laws, and a careful study of the following sections will not only prevent serious inconvenience and delays to business men, but prevent the necessity of prosecutions to enforce the provisions of the law. Sec. 142 of the New Postal Code provides:

That any person who shall inclose or conceal any letter, memorandum, or any other thing in any mail matter not charged with letter postage, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited, for conveyance by mail at a less rate than letter postage, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay $5, and such mail matter or inclosure shall not be delivered until the postage is paid thereon at letter rates; but no extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.

The following are among the decisions of the Post Office Department:

Any communication wholly or partly in writing, sent by mail, is subject to letter postage, whether sealed or unsealed, except *book* manuscript and corrected proofs passing between author and publisher.

Circulars containing writing, other than the address are subject to letter postage, by mail.

Circulars may be mailed at a prepaid rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof in unsealed packages. Any writing in addition to the address would subject them to letter postage.

Any addition in writing, other than the address, whether by pencil or ink, upon a circular, subjects it to letter postage, by mail.

Circulars enclosed in sealed envelopes with the corners cut are subject to letter postage.

If circulars are mailed in bulk to a Postmaster, properly prepaid at the mailing office, and he is furnished with postage stamps to pay the drop rate of postage thereon in addition, he can distribute them to persons living within the delivery of his office. If the drop rate is not paid, he should place them with other dead printed matter.

Letter postage must be collected on all matter passing at less than letter rates, upon which there is any writing in addition to the address.

Packages of papers or circulars *addressed to a Postmaster*, prepaid, cannot be delivered to persons through his office without a cent stamp being put on each, in addition to the postage paid on the original package.

The insertion of a date or any other writing in a printed circular, subjects it to letter postage. Only the address may be written.

An address, in writing, on circulars, is allowable; but any other writing, such as dates, signatures, or any alteration, subjects them to letter postage.

No circular or notice of any kind, containing writing other than the address, can be sent by mail, except at letter postage.

Sec. 170 of the new Postal Code provides:

That to facilitate letter correspondence, and provide for the transmission of the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of messages, orders, notices, and other short communications, either printed or written in pencil or ink, the Postmaster-General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public, with postage-stamps impressed upon them, "postal-cards," manufactured of good stiff paper, of such quality, form, and size as he shall deem best adapted for general use; which cards shall be used as a means of postal intercourse under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and when so used shall be transmitted through the mails at a postage of 1 cent each, including the cost of their manufacture.

The only "*Postal Card*" authorized by law is the one about to be issued by the Department. Writing, other than the address, upon any other cards subject them to letter rates of postage. Cards *wholly* printed may be mailed for 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, *fully* prepaid by postage stamps affixed.

No postal cards except those issued by this Department can be recognized or admitted into the mails as such. The Postmaster-General will, at an early day, cause suitable postal cards to be issued, under the provisions of the law, for the accommodation of the public.

There is no provision in the new Postal Code allowing the use of postal cards other than such as may be furnished by the Department with stamps impressed upon them. Substitutes for them are subject to letter postage.

The only postal cards authorized by law are those to be furnished by the Department; private parties cannot issue them.

The only postal cards containing writing authorized by law are those to be furnished by the Department. Private parties cannot issue postal cards, but business cards containing no writing or memorandum other than the address may be mailed at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps.

A TEST CASE.

The Right of the Board of Police to Discharge a Fireman Contested by One of the Sweenie Brothers.

In the case of Frank W. Sweenie v. City of Chicago, the firemen consider that they have gained a signal victory. The suit is brought by the plaintiff, an ex-fireman, to recover from the city the amount of two months' wages due him as foreman of a company. It appeared in the case that plaintiff was, for some years prior to April 2, 1872, a member of the Fire Department of this city, acting in the capacity and receiving the pay of a foreman of a company, namely, $100 a month. On March 15 he received a note from R. A. Williams, Fire Marshal, notifying him that the Board of Police had given Williams power to dismiss plaintiff from the Fire Department at his option, and also notifying him that his services were no longer required. Sweenie paid no attention to this note. Williams sent him on the 18th of March, another letter, notifying him in substance that, by order of the Board, his resignation would be accepted on the 1st of April. Sweenie declined to resign, and on the 2d of April the Board passed the following order:

Francis T. Sweenie having been allowed to resign, and failing to do so before the 1st of April, is, on motion, dismissed from the service.

By the city's charter the power is given the Board to dismiss members of the Fire Department for violation of its rules, incapacity, neglect of duty, or misconduct. Sweenie, after the order of dismissal, continued to report to the Fire Marshal, and to make out pay-rolls of the Company, as usual, but the Marshal refused to assign him any duty. The Court decided that the Board could not legally discharge a member of the Fire Department for causes other than those specified in the charter, and that, it appearing from the record of the Board, and otherwise, that the only cause of Sweenie's dismissal was his refusal to resign, said dismissal was illegal, and he was entitled to pay. The Court rendered judgment for two months' pay, less $90, which, it appeared from evidence, Sweenie had earned during April and May by his private labor. The city acceded to the finding, and prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court. Francis Adams for the plaintiff; Gen. Stiles for the city.

William Penn Nixon has quit publishing newspapers in Chicago, and goes now on the river news of the Cincinnati *Times*.

RAILROADING.

Second Day of the Advertising Agents' Convention.

The New Freight Tariff from the Sea-board.

A Comparative Exhibit of Rates by the Trunk Lines.

Tariff on Conductors' Kisses---A Sleeping-Car Conundrum.

The second and concluding meeting of the session of the Railway Traveling, Passenger, and Advertising Agents' Association of the United States and Canada was held at the Matteson House yesterday. Mr. Wheeler presided.

Mr. A. M. Smith, General Passenger Agent C., R. I. & P. R. R., was, on motion, unanimously elected an honorary member of the Association.

The Committee on General Business reported various amendments to the rules, which were adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected without a dissenting voice:

President—George En Earl, C., R. I. & P. R. R.; residence, Albany, N. Y.

First Vice-President—W. W. Ruggles, L. S. & M. S. R. R.; residence, Boston.

Second Vice-President—F. D. May, Pennsylvania R. R.; residence, Philadelphia.

Third Vice-President—J. A. S. Reed, H. & St. J. R. R.; residence, Chicago.

Fourth Vice-President—G. G. Cook, I. & St. L. R. R.; residence, Indianapolis.

Fifth Vice-President—J. D. Alcott, G. T. R. R.; residence, Milwaukee.

Secretary—A. Allen, C., A. & St. L. R. R.; residence, Albany, N. Y.

Assistant Secretaries—F. W. Cleland, Pennsylvania R. R.; residence, Chicago. A. C. Treat, M. C. & G. W. R. R.; residence, St. Joseph, Mo.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting shall be held at Louisville, on the 17th of June, 1874.

On motion of Mr. F. D. May, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the press of the city and the proprietor of the Matteson House for courtesies extended.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the retiring officers of the Association.

The thanks of the Association was also tendered to the L. S. & M. S. R. R., M. C. & G. W. R. R., George Gates, Esq., proprietor of Gates' sleeping cars, and D. N. Welch, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, for their polite attentions to members en route to the Convention.

An invitation was received from the National Watch Company, of Elgin, to visit its manufactory, and an invitation to attend Aiken's Theatre, both of which were accepted with thanks.

The Convention then adjourned.

SPRING TARIFF INLAND FREIGHTS.

We republish more fully the new tariff of freights, a reduction in which was made at the Freight Convention in New York on the 14th, entered into by all the trunk lines. It interests every class of the business readers of THE TRIBUNE, many merchants and shippers having held back freight in anticipation of this reduction. The new tariff of the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania is a complete arrangement for freight rates from and to New York and all points in the West and Southwest. There is a decided reduction, varying from 10 to 25 per cent, the average reduction being about 16 per cent. This is the usual proceeding at this season, though this year it has been done a little earlier than usual. The following are the new rates, per 100 lbs, between New York and the important points named:

Station.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Special class.
Attica	83	64	59	39	..
Crestline	74	66	55	44	33
Columbus	80	72	60	48	36
Cincinnati	92	83	70	55	41
Sandusky	72	65	54	43	32
Toledo	77	69	58	46	35
St. Paul	180	160	125	95	80
Hamilton	80	66	53	40	32
London	90	75	60	45	37
Paris	88	72	58	44	36
St. Catharines	73	61	49	37	29
Sarnia	100	83	67	50	42
Toronto	90	75	60	45	37
Port Huron	70	63	53	42	32
Saginaw	100	88	73	57	47
Kalamazoo	94	84	70	56	42
Detroit	70	63	53	42	32
Grand Rapids	100	90	75	60	45
LaCrosse	170	150	120	95	80
Milwaukee	100	90	75	60	45
Terre Haute	102	92	77	61	46
Vincennes	108	97	81	65	49
Indianapolis	95	85	71	57	43
Jeffersonville	106	95	79	64	48
Cairo	128	115	96	77	58
Chicago	100	90	75	60	45
Omaha	175	155	130	110	95
St. Louis	128	116	97	79	61
St. Joseph	170	146	127	99	81
Memphis	162	146	120	95	74
Nashville	137	123	103	84	64
Burlington	127	115	97	78	60
Chillicothe	165	148	122	99	81
Cheyenne	335	280	255	200	185
Corrinne	260	250	235	220	205
Ogden	405	335	280	225	190
Salt Lake	435	365	305	250	215
Denver City	430	346	302	239	221

The following have been the rates since Oct. 14, 1872:

Station.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Special class.
Crestline	92	81	62	48	37
Columbus	100	88	68	52	40
Cincinnati	115	101	78	60	46
Toledo	96	85	65	50	39
Hamilton	90	76	63	45	35
London	100	85	70	50	40
Paris	98	82	68	49	39
St. Catharines	83	71	59	42	32
Sarnia	110	93	77	55	45
Toronto	100	85	70	50	40
Port Huron	88	78	60	46	35
Saginaw	118	103	80	61	50
Kalamazoo	117	103	80	61	47
Detroit	88	78	60	46	35
Grand Rapids	125	110	85	65	50
LaCrosse	195	170	135	105	90
Milwaukee	125	110	85	65	50
Terre Haute	128	113	87	67	51
Vincennes	135	119	92	70	54
Indianapolis	118	104	80	60	47
Jeffersonville	132	116	90	69	53
Cairo	160	141	109	83	64
Chicago	125	110	85	65	50
Omaha	200	75	140	115	100
St. Louis	153	140	110	85	67
St. Joseph	200	170	140	108	87
Nashville	163	144	114	89	69
Memphis	188	167	131	*100	79
St. Paul	240	205	155	115	100
Leavenworth	200	172	142	107	89
Denver City	460	370	315	245	227

The reduction, it will be noticed, is most marked where water transportation comes in direct competition with the railroad. In the case of St. Paul, Minn., the rate is reduced from $2.40 per 100 lbs to $1.80, and other rates have been lowered in like proportion. It is understood that the National Dispatch Company, and other lines, are also preparing a new schedule. They have been running in opposition to the trunk lines ever since navigation closed, and, it is understood, will continue to do so.

As to preparation of the lines for this season's business, it is stated that the Erie Railway and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies have made greater preparations than ever before for the shipment of freight by the lakes. The Erie Railway will have a fleet of thirty propellers plying between Buffalo, Chicago, and intermediate ports. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company also has a large fleet of propellers plying between the same ports. In addition, the latter Company intends to establish a new line of steamers from Buffalo to Duluth, on Lake Superior, running in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In comparison with former years, the present schedule of rates from New York to Western points is lower than that in force one year ago. From Dec. 15, 1871, to Aug. 1, 1872, rates from New York to Chicago by all the all-rail lines were as follows:

First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Special class.
$1.25	1.10	.85	.65	.50

being, respectively, 25, 20, 10, 5, and 5 cents *more* than the new schedule. These rates are materially lower than the "general average for the past ten years, although there have been "times and seasons"—a few weeks at a time—when rates have been lower than the *present* schedule, which by all freight men are considered "right down to the very blood," and as low as will afford any profit whatever. The transportation men say that the roads must have uninterrupted *good* luck, no leaky cars, and consequently damaged goods, no car robberies, no collisions or derailments, good weather, no detentions, but absolutely "smooth sailing," to make any money at the present low tariff. New York to Chicago, and to other points, proportionately low.

An inquiry of a leading representative of the freighting interest calls out the following. In answer to an inquiry whether all freight and transportation lines are bound by this tariff, the writer says:

All *roads and freight lines agree in this*: A *uniform* tariff, except when "rates are busted," and then agents simply pitch in and eagerly strive to see which will get the most tons and lose the most money, until all parties interested get tired of it, when a meeting of the representatives of the rival lines is called (generally by the party who "bust the rates," and is the sickest, because least able to carry on the war), and this meeting organizes, after which two resolutions are generally passed unanimously, the substance of which is:

First—Resolved, That we have been a set of *cussed fools*.

Second—Resolved, That we have found it unprofitable, and henceforth we will have some sense, act like men, be virtuous, and not try to ruin our rivals, in which vain attempts we find we have suffered fully as much as those we essayed to injure.

I give it as my opinion that, although westbound rates are materially reduced (taking effect in New York last Monday morning "before breakfast"), this reduction was not brought about by any pressure on the part of the mercantile or shipping community, but was a matter of mutual agreement between the several roads and lines, and, therefore, does not augur anything like a grand smash of rates. I believe they will be as firmly maintained as the former rates have been.

As to whether they are paying or non-paying rates, I will say they can only be regarded as remunerative by comparison. It costs less to do business in warm than during cold weather. If cars can make three round trips between Chicago and New York in 30 days, carrying loads both ways, at present tariff the pay is better than it has been during the winter at a higher tariff, when cars by all routes between Chicago and New York have in numerous instances been 30 days making the trip one way between the two cities.

Whether or not the roads made any money during the last winter, when the elements were unfavorable, is a question which I presume any "Farmers' Convention" would consider itself more competent to decide than the officers of the roads most interested.

TARIFF OF CONDUCTORS' KISSES.

One thousand dollars apiece is the modest demand a Wisconsin school-teacher prefers for four kisses stolen from her by a conductor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In her prayer for this practical application of the uniform-rate principle, she recites how, having missed the regular train at Reedsburg, she took passage on a freight, whereupon the conductor seated himself beside her, took hold of her little hand and thrust his big one into her muff, then insinuated his strong arm around her slender waist, and, in the most "impudent, insulting, and violent manner," actually kissed her four times, for which stolen favors she claims $4,000 from the Railway Company. The amorous conductor quit the service in time to avoid being discharged, and the Company decline to pay for his sweet, though forbidden, enjoyment. Still, to soothe the blushing maiden's damaged feelings and prevent a recurrence of such misconduct, the Company offer to prosecute the culprit and use every effort to punish him commensurate with the enormity of his offence. While the railroads are being "regulated," however, would it not be well for our Solons to fix the measure of damages for such gross offenses on the pro rata principle, allowing no discrimination between the coy maidens whose attractions the "grasping" officials cannot help monopolizing and the friendless ones whose homeliness is their best protection?

A SLEEPING-CAR CONUNDRUM.

A threatening aspect of the railroad controversy was presented in the shape of a loaded revolver aimed at the conductor of a Kansas Pacific train, a few days since, by a burly mountaineer in support of his refusal to pay first-class fare to the Railroad Company for his ride in a Pullman car. He had bought a second-class ticket and a section in the sleeping-car. His claim was, that he had paid the Railroad Company to haul him to his destination, and the Pullman Company for his choice of car. This view of the matter, despite the efforts of the conductor, he carried, at the point of the pistol. Had it been carried further—into the courts—the fighting man would have been compelled to pay the extra sum. The Pullman cars, aside from their sleeping accommodations, rank as first-class cars. According to contract, none but holders of first-class tickets are to be furnished with berths. Were they to violate this specified condition, the several railroad companies would very soon drop them.

COMMISSIONERS' PER DIEM.

Judge Gary's Decision on the Per Diem Question—Who are County Officers?

The petition to enjoin the payment of the $5 per diem of the County Commissioners has been refused by Judge Gary. His Honor said that the Constitution of the State left him no question to decide. The law was quite clear, and could not be misapprehended. The Constitution of 1870 provided for the election of and conduct of affairs of a Board of County Commissioners. Under the head "County Government," Article 10, Sec. 7, would be found the following: "The county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law."

The compensation of county officers is provided for by Sec. 10, as follows: "The County Board, except as provided in Sec. 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel, and all other expenses, and, in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1,500 in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants. *Provided*, That the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office All fees and allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the County Treasury."

It, therefore, remained to be seen whether Sec. 9 excluded the County Commissioners from the "county officers" whose compensation such County Board was to fix under the authority of the last quoted section. Sec. 9 provides: "The Clerk of all the Courts of Record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, shall receive, as the only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall, in no case, be as much as the lawful compensation of a Judge of the Circuit Court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the County Treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the Circuit Court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the County Board."

The point was raised that the Legislature had fixed the salary of the Commissioners at so much per diem; but the Court was under no obligation to consider it. The question was already decided by the Constitution, and the Legislature could not override the Constitution. Article 10 provided, in Sec. 7, that a County Board of Commissioners should be appointed to manage the affairs of Cook County; and by Sec. 10, provided that said County Board should fix the pay of all county officers, except those named in Sec. 9. There could be no doubt that the County Board were county officers, and as they were not among those excluded by Sec. 9, there was nothing more to be said. The Court had nothing to do with the matter, and no opinion to form. The law was as clear as noon-tide, and the application for injunction must be dismissed.

THOSE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Fire-Marshal Williams Reports the Streets Which are Obstructed by Lumber Piles.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all of the members being present. Reports were submitted by Fire-Marshal Williams on the subject of obstructions to streets and their impassable condition in case of fire, with a view to having the obstructions removed and the streets put in such order as shall render it possible for engines to be drawn through them. He mentions obstructions as existing in the following named localities: Lumber street, from Twenty-second to Canal streets; Canal street, from Lumber to Eighteenth streets; in front of Nos. 27, 29, and 31 North Jefferson street; southwest corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets; in front of Nos. 216 and 219 Milwaukee avenue; in front of planing mill, corner of Lake and Sangamon streets; corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street; Jackson, Harrison, and Mather streets, from Canal street to the river. Docks are badly obstructed at Van Buren and Tyler streets, Charles place, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Stowell, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Wells, La Salle, Dearborn, and Lake streets, and Michigan avenue. Portions of streets are obstructed as follows: Van Buren, Jackson, Quincy, Adams, Monroe, Madison, Washington, Randolph, Lake, Franklin, and Wells. Franklin street is found to be in bad condition, and unsafe for fire engines. Indiana street, between Market and Kingsbury, Crosby street, near Division; Michigan street, between Wells and Franklin, and in front of No. 371 Sedgwick street, are mainly occupied by planing mills, and are blocked with lumber. Union street, south of Twenty-second; John, O'Neill, and Lumber streets, west of Halsted; Brown street at the C., B. & Q. Railway; Twenty-second street, from Brown to May; Morgan and Fisk streets, Centre avenue, Throop, Laflin, Twenty-second, Rouben, Paulina, and Robey streets, within a few feet of the river, are clear, but beyond that are filled with obstructions. Thirty-first street needs a bridge over a ditch in order to make the river accessible. Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth streets need planking between the tracks and the river. Seventeenth street is obstructed by cars on Grove street.

On motion, it was ordered that the reports, after having been tabulated, be referred to the Board of Public Works and the Mayor, with a request that orders be issued for the removal of the obstructions as soon as practicable. In cases where permits have been given to obstruct the streets, the Mayor is requested to revoke them, and thus enable the speedy clearing away of all impediments to the workings of the Fire Department.

After the examination of various candidates for positions in the Fire Department, the Board adjourned.

THE EXPOSITION.

Authority Given the Board of Works to Erect Public Buildings on the Lake Front for Exposition Purposes.

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Bowen in the chair. There were also present Ald. Ogden, Cannon, Kehoe, and Miner.

The business before the meeting was the petition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company asking for the use of the Lake Park for the site of a permanent structure, subject to removal at the order of the Council.

Ald. Ogden dwelt upon the importance of knowing what objections there were to giving up the portion of Lake Park asked for.

Ald. Bowen said he understood that no property-owner from Madison to Adams streets would raise any objections.

Ald. Ogden thought the proprietors of the Gardner House would not raise any objections.

Ald. Cannon moved that certain limits be prescribed in an ordinance giving the necessary authority, which motion was discussed.

Mr. Tuley presented the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby authorized to erect a building on Lake Park in accordance with the petition of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago; *Provided*, however, that the building so be erected shall in no event be permitted to remain upon said Lake Park grounds for a longer period than one year, from May 1, 1873.

This was adopted by the committee, and the subject disposed of, after which the Committee adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! Production of the laughable burlesque, by Ed Marble, entitled ROMEO AND JULIET. MACKIN & WILSON in an entirely new act. Law in Chicago! The Three Graces! Vocal Quartette! The Coming Crisis! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA!

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

During the week and at the matinees. First appearance of the charming artist, Miss ELIZA O'CONNER and the beautiful Miss JOSIE BATCHELDER, and initial production of the wonderful Parisian sensation,

ALIXE,

Having just completed a run of twelve weeks at Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. A beautiful pathetic picture of real life.

In rehearsal, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Also THE GENTLE SAVAGE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of the Eminent English Artiste,

MISS NEILSON!

Who will appear on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee, in her celebrated character of ROSALIND, in Shakespeare's Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Next week—The popular actor, Mr. MARK SMITH, in ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

STUART ROBSON,

The Prince of Comedians, every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

LAW IN NEW YORK.

McKEE RANKIN, KITTY BLANCHARD, FRANK LAWLOR, ADA GILMAN,

And a Strong Cast throughout.

In preparation, LITTLE EMILY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

F. S. CHANFRAU, the greatest Character Actor.

KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT! KIT!

The Greatest Hit ever made in Chicago. Houses Crowded. Order Carriages at 10:20. During the run of KIT seats can be secured 10 days in advance.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

Positively last week of JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

Monday, April 14th, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, Robinson, Katie Stokes, Foster, Pastor, Burk, Rogers, and all the old favorites.

Previous to the entree a Whole Herd of Wild Ponies will be let loose in the ring, and a wild CALF BUFFALO loose amongst them.

REAL ESTATE.

YOUNG MEN,

Bookkeepers, Clerks, any of you who are looking for the best place to invest a small sum with the certainty of a handsome profit, and those wishing to secure a choice lot for a home, come and see what I have gotten up expressly for you.

H. A. OSBORN,
128 South Clark-st.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 8th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 720; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 61; 25 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of THOS. A. & M. HILL is this day (April 15, 1873), dissolved by mutual consent.

THOS. A. HILL,
MATSON HILL.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Modocs—The Erie Investigation—New York Matters—The Weather—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Farmers' Movement—Our Indians—The Modoc War—The Transportation Question—Harlan's Second $10,000—Jay Gould's Testimony Before the Erie Committee.

THIRD PAGE—The Courts—The New Postal Code—The Railroad Agents' Convention—Commissioners' Per Diem—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Knightstown Strike—Failure of the Grant-Curtis Civil-Service Reform—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Ordinance—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—The State Legislature—Local Items—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine News.

SEVENTH PAGE—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Sales—Small Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson "As You Like It."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress. Engagement of Stuart Robson. "Law in New York."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Alixe."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Romeo and Juliet."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the Pulmonic Syrup the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as their strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville, and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a new hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge will be $5.

Schenck's Respirometer detects the slightest murmer of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. This they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompanying all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Prepared and for sale by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia,
And by Druggists and dealers generally.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 18, 1873.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Advertisers in the Sunday edition are requested to condense their favors, and hand them in at the office of publication on Friday, or as early as possible on Saturday, in order to secure insertion and a proper classification.

Federal troops have been sent to Grant Parish, to keep the peace.

Gov. Beveridge has signed the River Improvement bill applying the revenue of the canal at Henry to the construction of a dam at Copperas Creek.

The House has refused to order the proposed examination into the means by which the Lake-Front grant was carried through the Legislature.

Vice-President Wilson thinks the Modocs ought to be all killed off, but that the peace policy should be maintained in our general treatment of the Indians.

The General Appropriation bill has gone to a third reading in the Senate. It gives the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners $35,000 for their expenses in prosecuting suits and other legal outlay. The two-mill school tax is retained.

Loans could be obtained on the street in New York yesterday at the rate of 7 per cent for the first time in several weeks. It is noticeable that the interference threatened in behalf of the outraged Usury laws disquieted the market and carried interest still higher, which did not begin to fall until the Grand Jury abandoned their crusade against the bankers and brokers.

Spring brought Nebraska the hardest snow-storm of the last sixteen years. It lasted three days, destroyed a large number of cattle, and probably some human life, although but one death has been reported. The crops will be uninjured. Travel on the Union Pacific has begun again. Telegraphic communication with the Far West will not be open till to-morrow, as fifty miles of wire are blown over.

News five days old from the Modoc seat of war, dated the day after the massacre, shows that after Gen. Canby was shot he was stabbed in the neck by Capt. Jack, and stripped of all his clothing. Commissioner Thomas was also found naked. Meacham thinks he shot Schonchin in the abdomen,—a wound which would necessarily prove fatal. These dispatches state that a general assault would be made on the next day, the 14th inst.

One hundred and sixty-eight petitions concerning the liquor legislation of this State have been received by the Special Committee on Temperance in the House. The repeal of the present law is asked for by 9,461 of the petitioners; 14,432 of them oppose any change, unless to make it more stringent; 2,672 women are among the petitioners, and not one of them is for repeal. In reporting these facts, the Committee have no legislation to recommend; all that is needed is the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Johnston's Anti-Monopoly bill, to enable the citizens of this State to institute criminal proceedings against any common carrier attempting any form of discrimination between individuals, has been amended by the Senate Warehouse Committee, to which it was referred after its unanimous passage by the House. This amendment excludes from the operation of the bill any monopoly now in existence until a court of equity has determined the rights of parties involved in its contracts. The framer of the bill believes that the adoption of this amendment will be fatal to its usefulness.

The recent tumble in stocks, and the consequent panic in Wall street, are the natural consequence of the enormous and unprecedented rates of interest which have been paid, until yesterday, for "carrying" this class of property for some time back—rates ranging from 7 to 365 per cent per annum, and averaging probably 50 per cent. The stocks thus carried are worth no more by reason of the giddy rate of interest paid for the use of money than before. The property they represent earns no more money than before. It is only a question of time how soon they must come down. The silent, inexorable demands of the money-lenders (call them usurers if you will—their vocation is more honest than that of the stock-gamblers whom they happily throttled), will bring them to hard-pan in due time. So mote it be!

The St. Louis *Democrat* has interviewed Mr. Giles F. Filley, of that city, to ascertain whether that gentleman did really say at a dinner party that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company were obliged to give Secretary Harlan a present of $10,000 to get an order from him so that they might obtain the Government bonds to which they were entitled. Mr. Filley replies in the affirmative, and then modifies the statement so far as to say that ten bonds of $1,000 each were given to Harlan's clerk to be handed to his (Harlan's) wife. He adds that Durant's $10,000 had been given to Harlan to block the road for the Kansas Pacific—*i. e.*, to make it difficult for them to get their bonds. They took the block out of the way by the novel and extraordinary process of putting another of the same size alongside of it. Mr. Filley winds up by declaring his belief that Harlan is a scoundrel!

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the grant of 8,000,000 acres of public land by the State of Texas, in 1858, to the Memphis & El Paso Railroad is valid, and that the recent acts of the Legislature of that State repealing that grant are void. Upon this decision it is claimed that Gen. Fremont will be vindicated, and that he will be in funds to redeem the bonds sold by him in Paris. This is not precisely clear. The grant by the State of Texas was dependent on the construction of the road, no part of which is yet built. It applies, moreover, only to that part of the road through Texas, while Fremont's scheme which he advertised in France was a transcontinental railway, extending from Chesapeake Bay, by way of Memphis and Texas, to San Diego, California. Upon this scheme he issued the bonds which were sold in Paris. The decision of the Supreme Court is to the effect that, when the Memphis & El Paso Railroad is built, the Company will be entitled to the grant of land made by Texas.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and generally weak at a higher range of prices. Mess pork was active, and closed 5c per brl higher, at $16.40@16.45 cash, and $16.80@16.85 seller June. Lard was quiet and steady at $8.40@8.45 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.50@8.52½ seller May. Meats were active and ⅛c higher, at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders; 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear; and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firmer, at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady, and more active. Wheat was very quiet, and a shade lower, closing at $1.19¼@1.19⅜ cash, and $1.21¼ seller May. Corn was active, and ⅝@1c higher, but closed tame at 35@35½c cash, and 35¾c seller May. Oats were active, and advanced ⅜c, but closed weak at 28@28¼c cash, and 29¼c seller May. Rye was quiet and 1c higher, at 66c. Barley was quiet; unchanged on No. 2, at 70½@75c, and stronger on No. 3, at 60@65c. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, closing at $5.25@5.60. The cattle market was weak at an ½c decline. Sheep unchanged.

The card which Gov. Hendricks has published in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* is of general interest. Some weeks ago, when Gov. Hendricks was on a visit to Washington, a rumor found its way into the newspapers to the effect that his visit had a political significance. The inference was, that he was in consultation with some of the leading politicians on the formation of a new party. Gov. Hendricks now says that there was no foundation for the statement, and that his business in Washington was of a private nature. He adds, however, that he entertains the hope that those who earnestly desire a reform in the public service will act together to that end. "How this may be best accomplished," he says, "whether through our existing organizations, or by a movement introducing new elements, should be carefully considered, and the action of the Democratic, Liberal, and Reform elements in the States will probably suggest the best general action." These words, appearing over Gov. Hendricks' signature, are of more import than the unauthenticated rumor which associated him with a movement for a new party. It is evident, from his association of Democratic, Liberal, and Reform elements, that he looks forward to the formation of a new party, and that he will give it his active co-operation.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Crescent City Live-Stock and Slaughter-House Company, of New Orleans, has a special importance in placing a construction upon the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. The Louisiana Legislature, some years ago, gave this Company a charter which guaranteed certain exclusive privileges. There is no doubt that a monopoly was thereby created. Those who were injured by it sued for an injunction, and finally carried the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. They based their resort to the Supreme Court on the ground that the franchise which the Louisiana Legislature had granted created an involuntary servitude forbidden by the Thirteenth Amendment; that it abridged their rights as citizens, deprived them of the equal protection of the laws, and deprived them of their property without due process of law, contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court has decided not to take this view of the matter. It holds that a State Legislature has the right to grant exclusive privileges unless prohibited by the State Constitution. It also holds that the Thirteenth Amendment applies only to personal freedom, and prohibits only human servitude. The Fourteenth Amendment is construed to define citizenship of the United States and of the State, but it is held that the two kinds of citizenship may be distinct from one another. In considering the plea of the plaintiffs, that the Louisiana Legislature had violated that section of the amendment which provides that no State shall make or enforce laws that abridge the privileges or immunities of *citizens* of the United States, the Court says that it was not intended to transfer the entire domain of civil rights to the Federal Government, and it analyzes the State citizenship and the United States citizenship in such manner as to leave with the State all the authority that does not encroach upon the rights of United States citizenship as expressly guaranteed by the constitutional amendments. The decision plainly indicates two things: 1. That the United States Supreme Court will not construe the constitutional amendments as upsetting State Governments. 2. That the people of every State must look to their own protection against monopolies when they frame their Constitutions and elect their Legislatures, and not come to the courts afterwards and ask them to undo what the legislative authority has done.

THE KNIGHTSVILLE STRIKE.

There seems to be an impression that the puddlers' riot at Knightsville, Ind., was a war of races, white against black; and, as it occurred simultaneously with the Louisiana slaughter, the conclusion has been reached in some quarters that both events were in the nature of a persecution of the negro race. Nothing could be further from the truth. The new puddlers at Knightsville were attacked, not because they were negroes, but because they had gone to work in the place of men who had struck. Had they been white men, the same result would have followed. The riot was the product and consequence of the fallacy common among labor-unions, that they have not only a right to quit work themselves, but also to keep all other men from the work which they have abandoned. As a matter of course, the only way in which this can be done is for the strikers to array themselves against law and the public peace, to establish a reign of terror, to kill, burn, and to drive away the men who are trying to earn an honest living in the places which they have themselves voluntarily abandoned.

The Knightsville strike had its origin, some months ago, in the discharge of a portion of the men who were not working to the satisfaction of their employers. Thereupon the Puddlers' Union ordered a general strike and cessation of work. In other words, the good workmen were compelled by the laws of their combination to abandon their means of earning a living in order to sustain the worthless ones. The proprietors of the rolling-mill repeatedly offered to take back the workmen who had not been discharged, but refused to employ those who had been discharged, because they did not earn their money. These overtures were declined. Many of the idle puddlers, who probably foresaw the result, went away to seek employment elsewhere. Others preferred to stay and live upon the contributions sent them by the Puddlers' Union, and spent their time in drinking and carousing on union money. In the meantime, the rolling-mill had obtained puddlers from elsewhere. As they could not secure white men and union men, they took black men and non-union men. The strikers harassed the new workmen, who were under the protection of the employers, until a more than ordinary supply of liquor one day gave them the courage to make a general attack, which was only suppressed by calling out the militia.

The net result of this strike is loss of time, and money, and temper, condign defeat, and general demoralization, extending even to the women and families. When a strike is resorted to as a means of establishing the price of a particular kind of labor, and is conducted in an orderly manner, the chances that the strikers are in the right are equal with those that the employers are so. This is not the case, however, when a general strike is ordered in order to protect a few lazy vagabonds for whose special benefit and protection the procrustean rules of the union seem to have been made. No business can afford to support workmen who not only fail to do their own share of the labor, but demoralize the entire force by their example. When labor-unions undertake to force such men upon employers, they must expect to be defeated. It would be better to close up the works at once than to attempt to run them on such a basis. There is no more hope of success for the strikers when they resort to violence, in a case of this kind, than if they should content themselves with peaceful cessation of work. It would be simply suicidal for employers to admit the principle that they must employ poor workmen because they happen to belong to the union. The result of the puddlers' strike at Knightsville illustrates in every particular the necessity for trades-unions to abandon the theory that every workman, good or bad, stands on the same basis, and must receive the same pay, simply because he is a member of the craft. More good workmen are harmed than bad ones benefited by it.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

As long ago as March 10, the Committee of the Common Council reported an ordinance granting the right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company into the City of Chicago. The ordinance runs in all respects the same as the very stringent ones which the Council has adopted with respect to various other new roads, and which the city is vainly asking the old roads to accept as a new contract. The ordinance provides that the road shall erect and maintain viaducts over its tracks at each street-crossing, the same to be built at the exclusive cost of such Company; that the Company shall indemnify the city against all liabilities and costs resulting from the construction of such viaducts and the approaches thereto; shall lay side-tracks to warehouses, &c., and in fact contains every stipulation that the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, or Railroad Committee could devise or which human foresight could suggest. The Railroad Company accepted these terms. Nevertheless, the Council has omitted to pass the engrossed ordinance, and it has been postponed, meeting after meeting. On last Monday night, when all other expedients for delay had failed, and the vote on the passage was imperative, the following proceedings took place:

> Ald. Tracey offered an amendment to Section 3. It reads as follows: "And provided, however, that all land and other damages that may accrue, and which the said Company have to pay, by reason of the building of the said viaducts and approaches thereto, shall be repaid to the said city by the said Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the said Railway Company shall give bonds to the city in the sum of $1,000,000 for the fulfillment of this section."
>
> Ald. McAvoy moved that the ordinance as amended lay over for one week. The motion prevailed.

What the exact meaning of this amendment is, except for the purpose of further delay, is not easily discovered. Section 3 already requires the Company to build and maintain viaducts and the approaches thereto, and that they shall be "built by and at the expense of said Company," and the Company, by Section 4, is bound to indemnify the city against all suits, damages, and costs resulting from the "exercise by said Company of the privileges hereby granted." The amendment adds nothing whatever but words to the ordinance, and has no apparent motive but delay. Now, what is the motive for delay? Is the failure to pass this ordinance a blackmailing operation? Is this Company, in plain English, required, before the ordinance can be passed, to pay over $10,000, or some other sum, for distribution among certain members of the Council? Is this an indirect mode of collecting Aldermanic salaries? There is no need of hiding this thing under a bushel. If money is demanded, let some member of the Council who wants to be paid propose an amendment directing, as another condition, that the Company shall pay to each Alderman $500. There have been rumors of this kind of blackmailing on former occasions, and we trust that the Railroad Company will not submit to it in this case, and, if the demand is made, that the fact be made public. Let us have the issue made fair and square, whether the Common Council will refuse to pass this or any other proper ordinance until certain of its members shall be paid for their votes. Let the honest members of the Council, at the next meeting, have the roll called, that the public may see which of the Aldermen will vote against this ordinance. If the Railway Company shall be weak enough to pay any money, let us hope the Mayor will veto it, and that every honest Alderman will sustain the veto.

FAILURE OF THE GRANT-CURTIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. George W. Curtis has, in an interview with the representative of a New York paper, explained the facts leading to his resignation as Civil Service Commissioner, and, after explaining the particular cases of appointments to which he had objected as violations of the President's own rules, thus gave his views upon the present status of the reform. That part of the conversation reads thus:

> Reporter—Is Gen. Grant aware that he has abandoned the reform?
>
> Mr. Curtis—I don't believe he thinks he has abandoned it. It is a difference of opinion between us. Our views differ.
>
> Reporter—Be kind enough to give me your views.
>
> Mr. Curtis—I think the essential principle of Civil Service Reform is filling the offices with honest and capable men in a manner which shall put them beyond mere political patronage. Of course when that reform is undertaken by the President alone, unless the principle is strictly adhered to, there will be no real change of the system, and, consequently, there would be no adequate result at the close of his Administration; while if the system were strictly adhered to there would be at the close of his Administration no party in the country that would dare propose to return to the old system. I think that, as a mere matter of policy, the President is in the position to enforce the system entirely.
>
> Reporter—Are the members of the Cabinet in sympathy with the movement?
>
> Mr. Curtis—The members of the Cabinet are disposed to carry out the rules faithfully without, I think, any great faith in the system, both in regard to its advisability and practicability. Their opinion is, I think, that with a change of the Administration every office in the country, large and small, from the President down to the messenger at his door, ought to be changed. I know that that is their feeling, and that, from the point of view of Civil Service Reform, simply makes every election a scramble for plunder instead of what it should be—a choice between great principles of government. England would be our nearest model in regard to this subject. Although the Executive is permanent, the government is carried on by parties as with us, and the system works admirably. There they have the three principles which are indispensable to a good civil service—namely, entrance at the lower grades, probation, and promotion.
>
> Reporter—And is the reform an entire failure?
>
> Mr. Curtis—No, it is not an entire failure, but it is not based on principle, and I can see no good results from what I consider an inconsistent enforcement of it.

The present official condition of Civil Service Reform, as defined by Mr. Curtis, is that it is founded upon no principle, that the Cabinet have no faith in it, and all prefer the system as it now is, "a scramble for plunder;" that the rules have no binding force, not even upon the President, who disregards them whenever they interfere with the demands of local partisans. This fact has been notorious from the beginning; nevertheless, much good might have been done by the President had he, even with his second administration, adhered to his oft-repeated declarations, and to the rules approved by him. Mr. Curtis mentions the case of the reappointment of Casey as a flagrant violation of the rules, not because he was the President's brother-in-law,—that was a matter of taste,—but because of Casey's official record.

Mr. Curtis has, however, declared the true reason why the plan of Civil Service Reform has failed, and that is, that it does not rest upon principle; in other words, it begins too low down, and leaves the centre of the system exposed to all the corrupting influences which have degraded the system, and then expects that the subordinates can be purified by an occasional exercise of Executive virtue. In the famous report of the seven Commissioners, made in December, 1871, and which the President sent to Congress with his approval, it was declared as a fact too notorious to be questioned, that the chief national appointments were no longer made by the President, but by the Senators representing the several States where the appointments were made; that this practice had reduced the President and his Secretaries to the mere appointment clerks of Congress, from which body the Constitution had carefully withheld the appointing power; that this system destroyed one of the fundamental safeguards of the Constitution, and that it was impossible that the Legislature should absorb the Executive function of appointment and remain pure. Nor was this usurpation of Executive power confined to the Senate; Representatives, to secure their own nominations and elections, entered into contracts to appoint various persons to office, and when elected compelled the President to execute their contracts. The Commissioners at that time failed to recommend any measure to reform this evil; they were embarrassed by the fact that they had to look to a hostile Congress, a hostile Cabinet, and an Executive rendered powerless by the very evil that was sought to be reformed. They therefore recommended a plan that was not founded on principle, and which has, as Mr. Curtis says, succeeded only in bringing the subject before the serious attention of the people.

Any reform of the Civil Service that will be effectual, and that will at the same time remedy the existing abomination and prevent its recurrence, must begin with the Executive office; it must make the President independent of Congress, and of party, and of politicians, in the matter of appointments, and this independence can only be secured by removing him from the seductions and allurements of a re-election, and holding out to him the higher honor and distinction of being recognized as the President of the United States, and not the mere appointment clerk or office-broker of either Senators or Representatives. It is unquestionably true that the exercise of the appointment power by members of Congress tends more than anything else to corrupt both Houses, demoralizes the public service, and leads to all manner of frauds, robberies, and peculations. The corruption extends beyond the Civil Service, and runs into party politics, controlling nominations, and thereby controlling elections. It is not reasonable to expect that a Congress elected by such means will ever voluntarily abandon this perquisite of appointments, nor that a President himself elected by the same agencies, and depending on the same classes for a renomination and re-election, will ever rise so far above the ordinary weaknesses of humanity as to assert his constitutional independence and refuse to carry out the contracts of Congressmen, and obey the demands of Senators. There can be no reform of the Civil Service until the President is by constitutional regulation made free of Congressional dictation, at least to the extent of future favors, and Senators and Representatives shall be confined to their legitimate duties as legislators, and not office buyers and sellers. This reform of the Civil Service must ultimately be attained, because the present system, now so thoroughly depraved and dishonest, will eventually so outrage the national sentiment that its destruction will be universally demanded.

POOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

It would almost seem as if South Carolina had been deliberately bound and delivered over to thieves and villains of every sort, both black and white, to be robbed and plundered until the last cent is gone, and the despoiled people are no longer able to contribute to the support of the State Government. It will be remembered that the last administration stole right and left, and filled its carpet-bags with plunder. That administration terminated its existence in November, 1872, and during the time in which it exercised power the State bonded debt was increased from five to fifteen millions, while every State official who had authority issued all sorts of obligations binding upon the Treasury, and those who did not have authority stole out of the Treasury in all kinds of unauthorized ways. With the incoming of the new State Government, it was supposed that this official system of plundering would be stopped, and that the new Governor was a Moses who would lead the people out of the wilderness of difficulties in which they had become involved. The new Governor, however, promises to be no better than the old, and he is only leading the tax-ridden people into still deeper difficulties, if not into financial ruin. The present Governor was Speaker of the last House; and during his term issued over $400,000 of pay certificates which are not yet redeemed and must come out of the pockets of the tax-payers. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* mentions another instance of the most flagrant stealing. Some years ago a charter was obtained for a railroad across the southern end of the Blue Ridge, from South Carolina into Kentucky. The road was never made, but State obligations were authorized to be issued to the amount of $1,800,000, and on the strength of this authority over $5,000,000 of the scrip has been issued and is now afloat, while the Legislature is so corrupt that there is little doubt of its legalizing the swindle, although the courts have pronounced it fraudulent. The same corrupt lobbyists who hung about the Scott administration remain at the Capital, engaged in the same outrageous transactions. They pursue their plundering with the most perfect impunity, and even defy investigation. They own the Legislature, body and soul. They cannot steal as much as they did under the former administration, because there is not so much to steal. The Treasury is rapidly becoming impoverished under the constant drain, and the people, who are paying nearly two millions per annum for State expenses, where $400,000 only were formerly required, not one cent of which goes to meet the interest on the State debt, will soon be able to pay no longer. The Governor has a salary of $3,500, and spends $40,000 per year. The lobbyists live at Columbia in princely residences. The stationery bill last year was $16,000. A few years ago it was only $400. Last year the Treasury was obliged to anticipate the taxes, being out of money. Some of the banks came to its aid and advanced $60,000. This year the banks had to go before the Committee on Claims to get their money, and the Committee refused to reimburse unless they were allowed to put about 15 per cent of it into their own pockets. Nearly all the newspapers are subsidized by the State Government and paid regular sums. The printing bill last year was about $600,000.

Such are a few of the items in the great system of frauds and corruptions which is cursing the State of South Carolina. The change of administration has made no change in the plundering and robberies of the State Treasury, notwithstanding the assurances of the President in his inaugural that all the Southern States are happily rehabilitated. There seems to be but one issue to this condition of things—either repudiation or revolution. The people are unable to protect themselves through the courts, or by committees of investigation. The courts are powerless to enforce their decisions. The Legislature will make no investigations, for it is subsidized by the lobbyists and the thieves in office. There is no attempt at concealment. The villainy is open and above board. The thieves first defy their accusers to prove the thefts; then they defy punishment. This is the way South Carolina has been happily rehabilitated, but in the end there must come a fearful reckoning.

The fruits of the General Railroad law recently passed in New Jersey are already noticed. The National Railroad, which was organized immediately after the passage of the act, has already commenced work. Ten per cent on the cost or construction has been paid in, the officers are among the best railroad men in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the route has been surveyed, and about twenty miles are already graded and ready for the rails. The road is to be an air-line between New York and Philadelphia. The route is just eighty miles in length, while the distance by the Pennsylvania road is ninety miles and something more. The new line looks especially to speed for passenger travel. There is to be a double-track, broad gauge, built of first-class Bessemer steel rails. The larger cities between New York and Philadelphia have been avoided, in order not to lose time in crossing them at a low rate of speed. The City of Newark is the only one of importance that is traversed, and this is done on an elevated archway and trestle-work, so as not to delay the trains. Arrangements for entering Philadelphia and Jersey City have already been completed, and the trip will be made from the first within two hours, and subsequently at the rate of fifty miles an hour, or in little more than an hour and a half. The law requires that the road shall be completed within two years, and it is probable that the public demand for such a road will lead the owners to put it in operation before that time. There is a rumor that the Pennsylvania Company propose to build a double-track road right by the side of the National, as they will have a right to do under the law. It is probable, however, that this is a game of bluff. The Pennsylvania Company will hardly undertake any more costly investments in New Jersey after its past experience. In taking the lease of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Company counted it as equivalent to 6 per cent on a capital of $50,000,000. It is reported that they have lost money on the investment this year, and that the passage of the General Railroad act will reduce the value of their property in New Jersey as much as 50 per cent.

In commenting upon the railroad war in the West, the New York *World* predicts that the forthcoming census reports, showing the relative condition of the various industries throughout the country, will demonstrate that the West is already in a position to supply iron for its railroad tracks, and to build up great manufactories for these articles, which they have heretofore brought from the East at prices discriminating against the prices of grain which they have offered in pay. Such an exhibit would meet the protectionists of the East on their own ground, and defeat their pet argument of protection for home industries. It would, also, in the opinion of the *World*, foreshadow the final solution of the transportation problem, which will come when the Western farmer finds Western markets for his grain, pork, and beef, and when he can look to Western industries to furnish him with what he has to buy. When this time comes, it is probable that the East will take a greater interest in the transportation question than it does now.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Our party has been intoxicated with success, supposing that the majority indicated the unbounded confidence and enthusiasm of the people. Be that as it may, one thing is certain: that unless we purge ourselves thoroughly, the most ordinary sagacity can foresee our utter rout and final overthrow.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Verily, for a Republic (?) we are paying our servants high wages. Are we better served than under the cheaper system of the "olden time?" Do we secure better talents, more experienced statesmen, and more honest men? Are they more faithful and true to the interests of the people? Let the character of the Forty-second Congress answer the question!—*Joliet (Ill.) Sun.*

—And so again is demonstrated the hypocrisy of the politicians who control the Government, and the hollowness of their professions. So again the people see, after election, when it is too late, that the men and the party they trusted were unworthy the trust—that they have been cheated and defrauded into giving a new lease of political life to the most corrupt set of demagogues that ever controled this country.—*South Bend (Ind.) Union.*

—The policy of the President toward Louisiana is producing its anticipated results. It is, indeed, a lamentable state of affairs, but the responsibility for all the blood shed and for all the implacable hatreds engendered must lie at the door and weigh upon the conscience of the President of the United States. He has commissioned and sustained the most godless crew of cut-throats that ever knotted together for the common purpose of rapine and oppression. He has fanned the flames of a devouring animosity between the races which will throw its ghastly glare far beyond the limits of unfortunate Louisiana.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—This phase of matters (in Louisiana) presents the crime of usurpation in its most repulsive aspect, to wit.: its tendency to breed innumerable lesser usurpations within itself, like parasites upon the backs of vermin. We presume it never entered into the President's calculations of the possibilities in this case, that the first bloody protest against the official act of the Governor he had sustained would come from a member of the Legislature whose existence he had sanctioned, at the head of a mob of his most faithful supporters, the negroes. Thus it happens that the Administration party in the parish which bears the President's name rebels against the Governor whom the President sustains, and the cause of law and order, as between these two factions, is represented by that class whom the President's action oppresses—the white Conservatives of Lousiana. The rest tells itself.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The pity spent on Indians in village lyceums has been founded on a false view of the property-ownership of land. This continent was meant for the race which would use it worthily; and its aboriginal inhabitants were under obligation to become civilized, and could hold only so much land as, when civilized, they would need for support. The true test of race titles is the sum total of human happiness which they make or mar.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—The result of the passive, tender policy has been fully tried with the Indian, and it has been fully proved to be a sanguinary sham and a disgrace to the Government.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The whole Indian peace movement was a farce and a failure from the beginning.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

—The idea of fifty-three Indians, aided and abetted by the pious Peace Commissioners, defying the power of the United States for months, and, at last, treacherously murdering Gen. Canby and others, is no less ridiculous than shameful! We expect to hear of more tragedies of this sort, under the administration of the Rev. Smith, the new Indian Commissioner.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Let us have done with the Indian of sentiment and romance. The Indian is still the savage of the scalping-knife and of treachery; indolent and squalid, and hostile to the arts of peace. Let him be treated as such. We only regret that it should be over the grave of so noble a soldier that the flower of a wiser policy should spring.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—It is evident enough that the negro problem is about as far from solution as the Indian problem. At this time of day, nevertheless, the people of this country cannot permit its reference to a war of the races. That sort of thing cannot be entertained for a moment. With all the rest, it is equally apparent that the Louisiana problem has yet to be solved. That the President wanted to be relieved of responsibility in the premises he distinctly informed Congress; but he was, nevertheless, left to get along with the business the best way he could. Meanwhile, confusion prevails, and riot.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The Mankato *Record*, edited by a Postmaster, who is an honest man, denounces the Congressional salary-steal in half a column of vigorous invective, and then confesses that he is stumped for language to fully express his sentiments. He says:

> We need a newly-resurrected Noah Webster, a larger and greatly-improved edition endowed by its divine author with greater lingual powers to coin language sufficiently strong, energetic, and emphatic, to express the mingled emotions of grief and indignation we feel in the contemplation of that infamous outrage and political blunder, which should never find forgiveness in this or the world to come, or the world after the next.

—An exchange thinks that the appointment of Fred Grant to a position on Sheridan's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the reappointment of Brother-in-law Casey to the Collectorship of New Orleans, may be taken as evidence that Grant doesn't propose to ask the people to elect him a third time. But it is evidence of nothing of the sort. Grant fancies himself a demigod in the eyes of the American people, and is satisfied that nothing short of murder in the first degree could defeat him for anything he wants.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—We do not go too far when we say that thousands of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, in voting for the re-election of Gen. Grant, were influenced mainly by the earnest and eloquent assurances of Mr. Curtis that the President was devoted to civil service reform, and that his continuance at the head of the Government for another term would put an end to the wretched and demoralizing practice heretofore in vogue with all parties, of bestowing office as a reward for partisan service. And now, within a month of Gen. Grant's reinauguration, Mr. Curtis has found himself compelled, by considerations affecting his own self-respect, and in disgust on account of promises unfulfilled, to withdraw from the Civil Service Board. We fear we must accept that withdrawal as the end of all our hopes of civil service reform during the present Administration. The politicians and office-mongers have a victory, but the end is not yet.—*Christian Union.*

—The whole session of the New York Legislature has been spent in trying to save a few not entirely reputable individuals, and it is not unreasonable to ask the Legislature to devote its few remaining days to doing something to save the Republican party.—*New York Times.*

—An elaborate article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* on the inner workings of the Credit Mobilier swindle, supposed to be from the pen of ex-Congressman Job Stevenson, incidentally gives the first inkling we have had of President Grant's feelings on the subject. It is related that, some weeks before the finale, but at a time when the investigation had got far enough along to convince the public that stock had been placed and lies told, as charged by the independent newspapers of the country, a Republican Congressman, not implicated, had occasion to call at the White House. Gen. Grant told this gentleman it was a matter of deep regret to him "that committees were sitting daily at the other end of the avenue *engaged solely in blackening good men's characters.*"

—As sad and surprising a dereliction to duty as we have yet had to record in this shameful salary-grab business, is reported to us, this morning, from Vermont. State-Treasurer Page has received a letter from Justin S. Morrill inclosing a check for $3,340.86—the amount of the Senator's back-pay. Mr. Morrill explains that he wishes this sum applied to the reduction of the State debt. He fought the bill as well he could, he says, but it became law in spite of his opposition, and so he concluded to draw his share of the resulting plunder, and make this disposition of it. Such paltering and juggling with a plain duty are unworthy alike of Justin Morrill and of a Vermont Senator.—*Springfield Republican.*

ONLY EIGHTEEN PER CENT.

A Clerical Adviser in Loaning Money, whose Advice Ended in a Lawsuit.

The case of Field v. Shipherd was begun in Judge Tree's Court, yesterday, and its progress and result will prove interesting to those who entrust their superfluous funds to loan agents to be invested at the highest possible rate and with the best possible security, a combination of conditions which it is always a very difficult matter to find. In November, 1869, one Kelly, a farmer, living at Wheaton, DuPage County, offered defendant to procure for him $3,000 to loan, provided that a trust-deed for land worth twice that amount could be obtained as security for the advance. The party who was to provide Kelly the money was the plaintiff, Field, a farmer in Vermont, and a friend of Kelly's. Shipherd undertook to find a customer for the money on the conditions named, and did so, in the person of one Montgomery, who handed him a security purporting to be a first mortgage on the n. 18 acres of the w. ½ of the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 1, Township 38, N. Range 13, e. of 3 p. m. This important document, which, of course, was handed to Kelly, turned out to be no first mortgage at all; on the contrary, Montgomery had no title of record to the land, having already mortgaged it to one I. G. Rogers for $6,000, which mortgage had been foreclosed. Montgomery, the counsel for plaintiff claims, is insolvent, and plaintiff seeks to recover the $3,000 from defendant, on the ground that he represented to Kelly, plaintiff's agent, that he was lending the money on good security, and that he is bound professionally to make good a loss arising from the error of judgment or carelessness which caused the loss. The defense is mainly based upon the fact that the rate of interest on the loan, 18 per cent, was usurious.

It is alleged that beneath the above prosy recital of facts there lies a savory morsel for scandal-mongers and such. It is averred that Shipherd was shepherd of a flock of brethren bipeds in Oberlin, Ohio; that, as a preacher in Chicago he has attained considerable success, and that of late, although retaining an air of clerical serenity, he dabbles in real estate and other business transactions. He and Kelly, who is also a shepherd, but of the mutton persuasion, it is averred, met frequently on the road going to and from the city, and the clerico-business gentleman made a favorable impression upon the latter. After spiritual subjects had been exhausted, for they will pan out poorly on some occasions, the story goes that the shepherd broached with the shepherd a business proposal, to the end that the latter should obtain from his friends down East money which the spiritual guide undertook to invest in Chicago at large profits, and on undesirable landed security; and that Kelly should take an eastward trip to see what he could do. Kelly succeeded in persuading Field, the plaintiff, whose money was invested in Eastern bank stocks, and earning only 12 per cent, to let him get 18 per cent for it, on the best land security out West. Kelly's emolument was to be 2 per cent on all moneys obtained. The upshot of the transaction involving a spiritual and an ordinary shepherd, and "Varmount" farmer, is already recorded, and to-morrow will show in what light the jury will view the transaction.

AFTER THEM.

The West Side Gamblers Are Once More Made to Feel That There is Such a Thing as a Police Force in Chicago—A Successful Raid by Sergeant Garrity.

For some weeks the gamblers of the West Side have been unmolested. Within their secret haunts they have won and lost over their faro-banks, "roped in and bagged," without being disturbed by the sudden entry of a Police Sergeant, and a squad of men. For this inaction Capt. French has been vigorously assailed. On Wednesday evening, however, Sergeant Garrity, who is in command at the Madison Street Station, resolved upon a raid upon the two largest gambling-houses in his district. The Sergeant has had long experience as a raider, and having profited by it, proceeded with the work in hand with great caution. The houses to be visited were No. 54 West Madison street, kept by Gen. Sites; and No. 118 Monroe street, kept by Morris Martin. At an early hour he distributed a squad of men dressed in citizen's clothes along West Madison street, for the purpose of "laying" for the establishments. No active operations were begun until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Sergeant issued from the Station at the head of a squad of men. They separated into several small detachments, after getting out on the street, and proceeded toward the house No. 54 West Madison street. One of the officers went in advance, but, upon arriving in front of the house, the doorkeeper, who seemed to know the object of his visit, began to violently ring the door-bell. Sergeant Garrity, observing his action from the opposite side of the street, ran over and arrested him. The fellow broke away, but was recaptured. Officer Simmons then rushed up stairs, and as they reached the door, it was being closed from the inside. Simmons, however, quickly thrust a jimmy between the door and the jamb, and, despite the united efforts of those inside, the door was speedily forced open, and the house taken possession of by the police. The keeper and twenty-eight inmates were captured. Two tables were in operation at the time of the raid. The furniture of the room, including two tables, a cart-load of chips, besides lay-outs, dealing-tables and boxes, and fifteen packs of cards, were taken by the men to the Station, where they were put out of the reach of a writ of replevin by being destroyed.

The house of Morris Martin, at No. 118 Monroe street, was the next game dropped upon. It was easily taken, and the keeper, seven inmates, and a large quantity of material brought to the Station.

Justice Scully admitted all the parties to bail in bonds of $200 each, and the case was set for examination on Saturday morning. Justice Scully, unlike the gambler's special pet, Banyon, refused to ride home in an elegant carriage, or even to be regaled with a fragrant Havana.

Heavy Sales.

There is such a demand for Belding Bros. & Co.'s sewing silk and machine twist, that they cannot supply it, though they keep three mills running day and night, and manufacture from $150,000 to $200,000 worth a month. Everybody wants it.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Lake-Front Investigation Bill Defeated in the House.

Action of the Senate on the Anti-Monopoly Bill.

The West Side Park Bill Receives Another Set-Back.

Report of the House Special Committee on Temperance.

Bill Passed Regulating the Holding of Terms of County Courts.

The General Appropriation Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—Mr. Hart, Chairman of the Special Railroad Committee, reported a bill appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of the Railroad Commission, including the salaries of the Commissioners and Secretary and the costs of prosecuting suits. Mr. Bradwell desired to refer to the regular Railroad Committee, but Mr. Hildrup, its Chairman, objected on the ground of delay, and the motion failed. The bill was ordered to a second reading, and made the special order for to-morrow. Some such bill should be passed to provide the sinews of war to the Commission. The Special Committee reported favorably on House Bill 244, being the "Hildrup Force Bill," providing for the arrest of Conductors, ticket-agents, etc., and for their arraignment before a Justice of the Peace, who can compel them to give bail. The bill received some verbal amendments and was ordered to a third reading. With the strength of the Special Committee behind it, the bill will be apt to pass.

DEAD.

The Senate guillotined the bill providing for a Probate Court in counties of over 50,000 inhabitants. The enacting clause was severed from the bill by 27 to 15.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL.

The Johnson bill, defining and punishing monopolies, was considered by the Senate Warehouse Committee, Mr. Cable, owner and manager of the Coal Valley Mining Company, appearing against it. This is the Company which entered into an illegal agreement with the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company for the exclusive hauling of its coal, to the disadvantage of the general public. The Supreme Court, it will be remembered, decided such contract against public policy, and illegal, virtually indorsing the idea of the Johnson bill, for which there is still a necessity, the decision simply sustaining the common law by ordinary damages, while the bill contemplates exemplary damages calculated to make a transgression of the law an expensive luxury. The bill was seriously amended, if not crippled by the Senate Committee, by amendments providing that it should not apply to any monopoly now in existence, until a court of equity had determined the rights of parties under contracts that might be affected by it. Mr. Johnson thinks the amendment a stab at the heart of the bill, as the Senate will be asked to pass it with the amendments recommended by the Committee.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The West Side Park bill, which slid smoothly through the Senate, and came to the House, when it was consigned to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, came back this morning with a recommendation that it do pass. It was read a second time, and was on the point of being ordered to a third reading without discussion, when Mr. Herrington moved to refer it to the Cook County delegation, as there was a difference even in that delegation as to the propriety of the measure. They should be careful what they did, and not jump in the dark. Mr. Quinn hoped the motion would prevail, as he believed there was a steal in the bill. It was difficult to know who was a member of that House and who was not, so full was the lobby of lobbyists for the last few days. Men with oily tongues and persevering energy were in the lobby working for that bill, and the House, propelled by them, was asked to rush through a bill without consideration. The people had no lobbyists to represent them. The bill was for the benefit of a ring of real estate speculators.

Mr. Condon doubted the sincerity of the gentleman from Peoria. The bill was a West Side measure. He represented the rich and poor taxpayers, and all wanted breathing places.

Mr. Bradwell advocated the bill, and thought it necessary for the improvement of the West Side.

Mr. Halpin opposed the bill on the ground that the tax might be levied by the corporate authorities of the towns—authorities who were elected in a disgraceful way on the first Tuesday in April. These immaculate town authorities had power to levy not only a 3-mill tax, but an unlimited amount for special assessments to construct sewers.

Mr. Connolly thought the bill should be referred, as the Cook County delegation was to harmonize differences, and permit members of the House to think what should be done.

Mr. Oleson was in favor of a reference, as there were some objectionable features in the bill.

Mr. Jones moved to amend so that the bill be reported back in the morning.

Mr. Scanlan was opposed to reference and desired the bill to run through. He moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, but the motion was lost—32 to 79.

Mr. Hopkins believed it nonsense to refer to the Cook County men, many of whom were hostile to the bill, and was not a Committee of that House.

Mr. Washburn moved to have the report back on Saturday morning, which Mr. Scanlan moved to lay on the table, which was lost—47 to 46.

Mr. Scanlan foolishly made the true statement, that it was well known that the Cook County members were never in town on Friday night, which caused shouts of laughter at the expense of the "Cooks," who had been indulging in a delightful row of an hour's duration. The motion to report back on Saturday prevailed.

The two days' delay may be fatal to the bill in the dying hours of the session. No blame for this untoward result should be laid at the door of Mr. G. B. Runyan, or of Mr. E. S. Taylor, who "legged" round as if propelled by steam-engines. It may be a question, however, if their over anxiety to pass the bill did not create a suspicion of a job, which may be unfounded, but which nevertheless exists among country members. The bill may pass yet.

The Cook County delegation met this evening to consider the bill. Mr. Wicker moved to strike out the provision allowing general taxation for building sewers, leaving it to be done by special assessments only. It was adopted, and so was a second amendment providing that the sewers should be constructed only with the consent of the Council or Board of Public Works. Mr. McLaughlin believed the amount to be raised should be limited. Mr. Runyan stated that 3 mills would produce from $114,000 to $120,000. Mr. Cullerton offered an amendment that the amount raised should not exceed $100,000 per annum. He thought that, with a 19 mill city tax and the State and county tax, $100,000 was enough to take out of the people for park purposes. Mr. Runyan was invited to address the gathering. He gave a history of the Park. Mr. Sherman thought Chicago was laboring under a burden of debt and taxation that should not be increased. The Cullerton amendment was lost—12 to 7. Mr. Oleson moved to strike out personal property, so that it should be exempt from the Park tax. The amendment was lost. The bill was ordered to be reported as amended—16 to 3.

The meeting was boisterous.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held an evening session, and ordered the General Appropriation bill to a third reading. The two mill tax for school purposes was restored, instead of a fixed sum of $1,000,000 reported from the Committee. The Railroad Commissioners were given $30,000 for legal expenses, and $6,600 for office and incidental expenses.

THE PROPOSED EXTRA SESSION.

The cost of an extra session—about $135,000—is not the only consideration that should influence members in their votes on adjournment. The changing of the laws every two years confuses the public mind, and the knowledge of the law every man is supposed to possess is next to impossible. And now this Legislature, for the purpose of drawing $5 a day each, proposes to come here next winter and make alterations in the laws, which it is generally conceded are unnecessary.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The Judicial Department Committee very properly decided to report against a bill transferring the County of Gallatin from the Twenty-fourth to the Twenty-fifth Judicial District. The change might be all right, but special legislation, to which there is an irresistible tendency, should be avoided in all cases.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Carpenter, the Apostle of Temperance in the House and Chairman of the Special Committee on that subject, presented a report on the subject, which is printed below. The House ordered the printing of 2,000 copies by a vote of 58 to 57, close scratching, because the vote was taken at an inopportune time.

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

Your Select Committee on the subject of temperance would most respectfully report that there have been referred to this Committee 16 bills and 168 petitions on the subject of temperance; upon all of which they have acted. Eight of the bills referred to this Committee have been of such a character and contained such provisions as would, if the same were passed, virtually repeal or nullify the Temperance law of 1872. Two of the bills, No. 408 and 547, provide for the punishment of persons holding office under the laws of this State, who may become intoxicated while holding such. Two bills, No. 55 and 91, provide for making the law more stringent and effective. One bill, No. 469, provides for a vote of the people for or against licenses where licenses may be desired.

One bill, No. 326, provides for an inebriate asylum, to be supported by fees to be collected from persons dealing in liquors. One bill, No. 162, provides for retaining prohibitory provisions in city and town charters, although such cities or towns may be annexed to others. One bill, No. 294, provides against Sabbath desecration.

The following petitions have also been referred to this Committee:

Petition of 1,115 citizens of Monmouth against granting license.

Petition of 1,040 citizens of Cook County to repeal the Temperance law.

Petition of 218 citizens of Pike County against repeal.

Petition of 1,066 citizens from Stephens County for repeal or modification.

Three petitions of seventy-five ladies of Edwardsville, against licensing.

Petition of 501 citizens of Randolph County for repeal.

Petition of 35 citizens to amend like the Ohio law.

Petition of 190 citizens of Montgomery County to repeal.

Two petitions of 159 ladies of Edwards County against licensing.

Three petitions, 365 names, to amend like the Ohio law.

Three petitions, 178 names, of ladies against licensing.

Twenty petitions, 1,230 names, from various towns, to amend like the Ohio law.

Petition of 46 persons from Auburn against repeal.

Petition of 115 ladies of Lena against licensing.

Petition of 90 Scandinavians, to amend so as to resemble the Ohio law.

Petition of 485 citizens against repeal.

Petition of 390 citizens of Montgomery County to repeal or modify.

Two petitions, 150 citizens, of Galva, to retain the law as it now stands.

Petition of 750 citizens of Cook County to make the law more stringent.

Petition of 5,213 citizens of Cook County for repeal.

Petition of 65 ladies of LaSalle County asking that law be not repealed.

Petition of 67 ladies of Macon County against repeal.

Petition of 139 young men of Macon County against repeal.

Fifty-nine petitions, with names of 1,890 ladies of various towns in Cook, Kane, and Winnebago Counties, to make more stringent.

Petition of 159 citizens of Macon County against repeal.

One petition, 110 names, from Ludlow, against repeal.

Petition, 160 names, from Georgetown, against repeal.

Petition, 71 names, from Blackberry, against repeal.

Petition, 410 names, to amend like the Ohio law.

Petition, 488 names, 8 petitions, not to license.

Petition, 750 names, 15 petitions, to amend like Ohio law.

Petition, 190 names, from Oakwood, to amend like Ohio law.

Petition of 210 names, for the Ohio law.

Petition of 158 names, from Madison County, for repeal.

Petition of 159 names, from St. Charles, for Ohio law.

Petition of 262 names, from St. Clair County, for repeal.

Petition of 277 names from Father Mathew's Society for the Ohio law.

Petition of 922 names from Kewanee against repeal.

Petition of 35 names from Randolph County for repeal.

Petition of 240 names from La Salle County against repeal.

Petition of 106 names from Hancock County for repeal or modification.

Petition of 500 names from Jo Daviess County for repeal.

Petition of 270 names from Virden against repeal.

Petition of 80 names from Christian County against repeal.

Nine Petitions, 1,490 names, from various places, against repeal, but asking that the law might be made more effective.

Five petition of 614 names, from various places, against repeal.

Five petitions, 427 names, various parts of the State, for Ohio law.

Three petitions, 123 ladies, for the law.

Upon counting the names on the various petitions, we find that we have for repealing or modifying the present law the names of 9,461 petitioners, and for retaining the present law, or passing one more stringent, or for no license, the names of 14,432 petitioners.

Your committee could not fail to notice the significant fact that while 2,672 ladies petition that the Temperance law may remain in force, or be made more stringent, not one has asked for the repeal of the law. Your Committee believe that a large proportion of the poverty, misery and crime in our land is caused by, and may be directly traced to, the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Our prisons and almshouses are filled with the unfortunate victims of the traffic in, and the use of, alcoholic liquors. Six hundred and ninety prisoners in our State Penitentiary aver in a petition to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly that they were brought to prison through the influence of liquor.

Your Committee also believe that the law of 1872, "Providing against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors" would, if properly enforced, restrain the sale of liquors, mitigate the evils resulting therefrom, and afford protection to the wives and children of those who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Your Committee further believe that the Temperance law of 1872, having only been in force since July 1, is not yet fully understood, and the people, whom the law was designed to protect, have not, for this reason, as yet availed themselves of all its benefits.

The excitement incident to the late Presidential campaign absorbed the public mind to such a degree as to cause the people to neglect, for the time, the enforcement of the law. Notwithstanding all these unfavorable circumstances, we believe that much good has been accomplished by the law, and we would recommend that no modification of the law be made at this session of the General Assembly. Should an adjourned session be held the ensuing winter, sufficient time will then have elapsed to determine what amendments are required to make the law more efficient and useful.

J. A. CARPENTER, Chairman,
J. R. MULVANE,
D. J. STEWART,
JAMES B. BRADWELL,
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG,
ISAAC N. JAQUESS,
A. E. STEWART,
N. B. MORRISON,
N. R. CASEY,
L. H. HITE,
BENSON WOOD.

DEFECTIVE MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The Senate passed the following House bill:

A BILL for an act to enable incorporated towns to cure defects in their organization and to become organized as villages.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That it shall be lawful for any town which has at any time heretofore endeavored to become incorporated under any law of the State heretofore in force, and which now exists as an incorporation *de facto*, and has or may have in office a Board of Trustees elected by the people, to organize and become incorporated as a village under the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, in like manner as provided in Section 1 of Article 11 of said act, notwithstanding such former organization may have been defective and unauthorized by law, and such town may have less than 300 inhabitants; and, after organizing as such village, no defect in such former organization shall in any manner impair the organization of such village.

SEC. 2. Inasmuch as there are various towns in the State, whose proceedings to become incorporated were defective, and not in compliance with law, but which have in good faith elected Boards of Trustees, and become corporations de facto; and, whereas, the public interest demands that the question as to the right of such corporation to continue in existence should be speedily settled, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

REORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The following bill of importance to County Agricultural Societies has passed both Houses:

A BILL for an act concerning the reorganization of County Agricultural Societies, in conformity to "An act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois," approved April 15, 1871.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That it shall be lawful for any Agricultural Society now existing in this State to change its name and alter its organization, so as to conform to and comply with the act to create a Department of Agriculture, approved April 15, 1871; such change of name and organization to be made by the directors or other managers of such county society, upon the consent of a majority of the life or permanent members of the same, evidenced in writing or by a vote taken at a meeting, held after giving not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of such meeting, and of the business to be acted upon: *Provided*, that if such society shall be a stock company, the consent of the parties owning a majority of such stock shall be obtained before such change can be made; *And provided further*, that all reorganizations under this act shall be in accordance with, and in conformity to, the requirements of the by-laws of the State Board of Agriculture, as provided by the act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. Whenever any agricultural society, being the owner of lands, or holding a lease of any lands, shall change its title and organization to conform to the act to create a Department of Agriculture, approved April 15, 1871, and shall become a County Agricultural Board, the lands, leasehold, and other property owned by the society making such change shall vest in and become the property of the County Agricultural Board, for its original uses and purposes, and for the benefit of the original owners or members thereof.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful for the Directors of any County Agricultural Board, in order to pay, or secure to be paid, the indebtedness of such Board or of its predecessor, an agricultural society, or for the purpose of purchasing real estate for the use of such Board, or to procure means to be expended in the improvement of its fair grounds, to make and execute notes or other legal contracts binding such Board, and to secure such notes or contracts by mortgage or deed of trust to be executed under the seal of the County Agricultural Board making the same, and signed by the President and Secretary thereof.

SEC. 4. All changes of name and organization of county agricultural societies heretofore made in conformity to "An act to create a Department of Agriculture," and of the by-laws of the State Board of Agriculture in pursuance thereof, and where such action has been reported to the Secretary of said State Board of Agriculture, are hereby declared legal and effectual; and such County Agricultural Boards heretofore organized, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act as fully as if hereafter organized.

SEC. 5. Whereas, it is necessary that certain agricultural societies in this State should make changes immediately in their organization, to conform to the act making appropriation for the benefit of County Agricultural Boards, approved Jan. 5, 1872, and to bring themselves within reach of aid hereafter appropriated by the General Assembly of the State; therefore, an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

HOUSE ACTION ON OTHER BILLS.

The House refused to pass the bill providing for a uniformity in testing large scales, and in the bill amending the Estray law. The House passed its bill repealing the act of 1872 increasing the jurisdiction of county courts, amid applause. The bill conferring modified jurisdiction was laid on the table.

THE RAILROAD BILL

was made the special order in the House the first thing in the morning.

BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor signed the River-Improvement bill and a bill permitting the sale of some forty acres of internal-improvement lands situated in Livingston County, and now occupied by alleged squatters.

TERMS OF COUNTY COURTS.

There being some doubt as to the time of holding County Court in Cook County, the House passed a general law providing that the terms shall begin on the third Monday in each month, and quarterly for county business, as now.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT APPROPRIATION

of $50,000 was beaten in the House for want of the constitutional majority, the vote being 68 to 50. A large number of Republicans and several Democrats voted against it.

LAKE FRONT INVESTIGATION BILL.

The bill providing for an investigation into the means by which the Lake-Front act was passed, came up in the House on a third reading. Members did not see any necessity for the bill, now that the bill repealing the obnoxious act had passed, and it failed—50 to 72.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate discussed the General Appropriation bill, and the House passed some of its appropriations, which may or may not pass the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President EARLY presiding. Roll call was responded to by forty-one Senators.

VOTE CHANGED.

Leave was granted Senator Youngblood to change his vote on the Lock and Dam bill, passed yesterday.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. ARCHER called up House bill 324, concerning the reorganization of county agricultural societies in conformity to the act creating a State Department of Agriculture, and it was considered by sections, read a third time, and passed—yeas, 41; nays, 0.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.

Mr. HUNDLEY called up House bill 548, to enable incorporated towns to cure defects in their organization. It was read a third time and passed—yeas, 42; nays, 0.

PROBATE COURTS.

Senate bill 396, establishing a Probate Court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and providing for the election of Judges and Clerks thereof, came up.

On motion of Mr. CREWS, the enacting clause was stricken out—yeas, 27; nays, 15.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to suspend the rules and take up bills making appropriations for State institutions, in the order recommended by the Committee, and the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment to take up the General Appropriation bill first.

After discussion, Mr. HENRY moved the previous question. Carried.

The motion as amended was then adopted, and Senate bill 391, providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, was considered by sections.

Mr. CREWS moved to amend the first clause of the first section by striking out $6,000 and inserting $3,000. Lost. Also to strike out $3,000 for executive clerk hire and insert $1,000.

Mr. CASEY moved to amend the fourth clause by striking out $8,000 for Secretary of State's clerk hire, and inserting $5,000. Lost—yeas, 9; nays, 24.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered an amendment providing that clerk hire shall only be paid upon bills of particulars, approved by the Governor. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD offered an amendment to the fifth clause, striking out "$25,000" and inserting "$15,000" for defraying the cost of furniture, repairs, etc., for the General Assembly.

Mr. MURPHY offered an amendment to the amendment, making the amount $2,500. He subsequently withdrew it, and submitted another, making the appropriation $5,000. It was adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 7.

A motion to strike out the entire clause was lost.

Motions to decrease the salary of Auditor's porter from $800 to $400, and to increase it to $1,000, were lost.

Senator STARNE offered an amendment increasing the allowance for clerk hire in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from $1,500 to $2,500, and another increasing the amount for other necessary office expenses to $1,500. Both were adopted.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Reassembling the Senate resumed consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

Senator JACOBS offered an amendment to the tenth clause, first section, providing that the annual appropriation for clerk hire in the Attorney-General's office shall date from Jan. 13 last. Adopted.

Senator THOMPSON offered an amendment striking out $500 in the eleventh clause, and inserting $1,000 per annum for clerk's salary; $800 for janitor; care of arms, etc., $400 per annum.

Senator YAGER moved to add $300 for the purpose of preserving the battle flags, etc. Carried.

As amended, the clause was adopted.

Mr. CREWS offered an amendment striking out Clause 14, fixing the salary of their clerk and providing for other expenses of the Board of Public Charaties. Lost.

The clause was amended by increasing the appropriation for expenses of the Board from $4,500 to $5,500.

The appropriation for public printing was reduced from $50,000 to $35,000, and that for binding from $12,000 to $10,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD moved to amend the twenty-third clause, so as to make the interest on the School fund out of the Illinois Central Railroad fund. Carried.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD offered an amendment to Sec. 24 by inserting in lieu of $1,000,000 the proceeds of the 2-mill tax as now provided by law. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 24.

On motion, adjourned until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. MURPHY moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,000,000 annually for school purposes, and insert $1,500,000, or so much as the 2-mill tax will produce. Lost—ayes, 14; nays, 23.

Mr. STEELE moved to reconsider. Carried—yeas, 22; nays 14.

The question recurred upon the pending amendment, and the vote was a tie—yeas 21; nays, 21.

The President voted affirmatively.

The amendment was adopted.

An amendment was adopted increasing the appropriation to the Commissioners to construct the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, and Southern Illinois Normal University, so as to increase their salary to $5 a day.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $35,000 to the Railroad Commissioners to meet expenses incurred in suits brought and defended, and a further sum of $5,500 for office and incidental expenses. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

TEMPERANCE.

The Special Committee on Temperance presented a report showing the work of the Committee, and its views in regard to legislation for the suppression of intemperance. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to print, which prevailed—yeas, 58; nays, 57.

ALTON CITY COURT.

Senate bill 99, to repeal the act establishing a city court in the City of Alton, was ordered to a third reading.

GEOLOGICAL REPORTS.

Senate bill 55, providing for the publication of the sixth volume of the Geological Reports was ordered to a third reading.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The Select Committee on Railroads reported a bill for an act to pay the expenses of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and salaries of the Commissioners. It appropriates a sum not exceeding $50,000. Read and ordered to a second reading. Also, reported favorably House bill, 244 (Hildrup's), imposing penalties. Ordered to a third reading. Also, asked that the Compromise Railroad bill be made the special order for to-morrow morning, on a third reading. So ordered.

The Speaker appointed the Special Committee on Claims: Messrs. Hart, Sheridan, Crawford, Tillson, Dunham, Shumway.

THE SCALE-TESTING BILL.

was amended, and afterward the enacting clause was stricken out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

House bill 546, requiring Trustees and other officers of State institutions to give bonds, was ordered to a third reading.

A substitute for House bill 350, exempting wages of laborers from garnishment, was ordered to a second reading.

Senate bill 195, revising the law in relation to the office of State Treasurer, was ordered to a third reading.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

Senate bill 89, the West Side Park bill, was reported favorably from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and read a second time.

Mr. HERRINGTON moved to refer to a special committee, consisting of the Cook County Delegation.

Mr. JONES offered an amendment requiring the Committee to report to-morrow morning.

Mr. SCANLAN moved to lay the motion to refer upon the table. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 79.

The motion to refer prevailed.

The amendment of Mr. Jones was amended by requiring the Committee to report the bill back next Saturday morning, and, as amended, adopted.

ESTRAYS.

Mr. MOFFITT called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Estray bill failed to pass. The House voted to reconsider, and the bill was put upon its passage, and again failed to pass—yeas, 73; nays, 47.

COUNTY COURTS.

House bill 528, repealing the act increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts, was read a third time.

Recess till half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House bill 528, above mentioned, was passed—yeas, 82; nays, 50.

House bill 553, modifying the extended jurisdiction conferred upon the County Courts by the act of 1872, and repealing that act, was read a third time, and failed to pass—yeas, 50; nays, 72.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

LAKE FRONT INVESTIGATION BILL.

House bill 525, providing for an investigation into the means used to secure the passage of the Lake Front act of 1869 was read a third time.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to refer the bill back to its author, with instructions to investigate the State House and park legislation.

The House refused to refer. The bill failed to pass—yeas, 50; nays, 72, as follows:

YEAS.

Anderson,	Jones,	Pinnell,
Bradwell,	Lemma,	Plowman,
Branson,	Lietze,	Quinn,
Bullard,	Loomis,	Savage,
Connelly,	McLaughlin,	Sawyer,
Cronkrite,	McPherran,	Senne,
Cullerton,	Moore (Adams),	Shaw,
Efner,	Morrison,	Sherman,
Flanders,	Moffitt,	Smith,
Hart,	Mulvane,	Soule,
Harvey,	Neville,	Taggart,
Hawes,	Oakwood,	Truitt,
Herting,	Oberly,	Walker,
Hopkins,	Orendorff,	Warner,
Jaquess,	Peltzer,	Wick,
Jackson,	Penfield,	Mr. Speaker—48.

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford)	Graham,	Oleson,
	Granger,	Pollock,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Grant,	Race,
	Grey,	Ramsey,
Armstrong (LaSalle),	Gridley,	Rankin,
	Halpin,	Rice,
Ballow,	Hay,	Rogers,
Bishop (McHenry)	Henry,	Rountree,
Blakely,	Herrington,	Scott,
Bocock,	Hite (Madison),	Stewart, (Winnebago),
Bryant,	Hite (St. Clair),	
Casey,	Holles,	Stewart (McLean),
Carpenter,	Hollenback,	Streetor,
Chambers,	Jessup,	Thomas,
Collins,	Johnston,	Thornton,
Condon,	Kann,	Tilson,
Crawford,	Lomax,	Virden,
Darnell,	Mann,	Washburn,
Davis,	Marsh,	Wayman,
Dement,	McDonald,	Webber,
Dewey,	Middlecoff,	Webster,
Dolan,	Mitchell,	Weinheimer,
Dolton,	Moore (Marshall)	Westfall,
Dunkam	Moose,	Wicker,
Ferrier,	Nulton,	Wood—72.
Freeman,		

TERMS OF COUNTY COURTS.

House bill 423, to fix the terms of County Courts, passed—yeas, 105; nays, 8.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

House bills making an appropriation of $23,000 to pay the expenses of the Northern Insane Asylum, and $132,625 for building purposes for said institution, were read a third time and passed.

PRACTICE ACT.

House bill 586, to amend the Practice act, passed—yeas, 106; nays, 9.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

House bill 149, appropriating $50,000 to complete the Douglas monument, failed to pass—yeas, 68; nays, 50.

Mr. CONDON gave notice that he would make a motion to reconsider.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Charles M. Reed, Mayor of Erie, Pa., is at the Gardner House.

A complimentary benefit has been tendered to Miss Kate Van Wordragen, to be given on April 28, at Orpheus Hall. Miss Lena Hastreiter and Messrs. Ranney, Sloan, and Tilden have volunteered to appear.

Already nearly a dozen young men who desire to compete for the vacant West Point cadetship in this district have presented themselves for preliminary examination. Those who are anxious to compete will present themselves at the office of Judge Glover, in the Republic Life Building, on Monday, April 28. Those who have already passed show unusual proficiency, but this should not discourage others.

Gen. Canby leaves a wife, but no children.

Alex. C. Wilson has withdrawn from the Detroit *Union*. He was formerly the London agent of the New York Associated Press.

Nellie F., daughter of Orin F. Hunt, of Athol, Mass., has neither been absent nor tardy from school for nine consecutive years.

The Rev. W. W. Harsha has been appointed financial agent of the Northwestern Theological Seminary of Chicago.

Matthew Baird, lately the head of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Philadelphia, has just withdrawn from that concern, drawing out the snug sum of $2,000,000!

William Mahl, Auditor of the Louisville & Cincinnati Short-Line Company, has resigned, to accept a similar position on the Texas Central Railroad.

J. H. Sullivan, appointed Superintendent of the Minnesota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has heretofore been General Manager Mead's Private Secretary.

It is reported that Henry Corwith has purchased a fine residence in Chicago, and will move his family to that place in about two months.—*Galena Gazette.*

At the time Gen. Canby received the appointment to West Point, in 1835, he was a student at Wabash College, his father being located at Crawfordsville, as Receiver of Public Moneys.

Thomas Esmay, Postmaster at Sabula, Iowa, has been arrested on charge of opening and reading a letter addressed to the Hon. A. R. Cotton, a member of Congress.

Mr. Tillinghast is still Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, notwithstanding the reports that he had accepted the Superintendency of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad.

John Huntington, who resigned from the Cleveland City Council to be eligible for Mayor, and was beaten, has since been re-elected to the Council, after an exciting contest that called out 1,838 votes.

Gen. John P. Hawkins, of Gen. Cooke's staff, left last evening for Portland, Oregon, accompanied by his wife, to bring home his sister, Mrs. Gen. Canby, and the body of her husband.—*Detroit Post, April 15.*

For the rank of Brigadier-General, vice Howard and Cooke, prospectively soon to be retired, the chances of Col. George Crook, Col. William B. Hazen, Col. Jeff. C. Davis, and other Colonels are being discussed. Lieut.-Col. Frederick D. Grant should not be overlooked.

Gen. Alvan C. Gillem (Colonel of the First Cavalry) now commanding in the Modoc war, is a Tennessean, and while in command of a mounted division under Stoneman in 1864-5, saw some of the roughest riding and sharpest fighting of the war.

Isaac P. Owen is the Representative elect to the Connecticut Legislature from the town of East Granby. In 1846, he represented Windsor Locks; and still he resides in the house where he was born, 59 years ago, and he has never resided in any other. These singular results were brought about by the changes in the town lines.

L. S. Felt has received a letter from President Grant, stating that himself, wife, and daughter would leave Washington about the middle of April for St. Louis, and would visit Galena some two weeks later, remaining here three or four days. According to this programme they will be in Galena about the 1st of May.—*Galena Gazette.*

Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the inventor of the Spencerian system of penmanship, the author of several popular works on temperance, has, after several months' hard labor, succeeded in training several cock-roaches to write his editorials for him. The bugs are dipped in ink, then placed on paper, and at the word "go" each starts off at a brisk trot across the sheet. The printers say this is a great improvement.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A delegation of colored representative men, all connected with the State Government, appeared at the St. Charles Hotel, last evening, headed by Lieut.-Gov. Antoine and Secretary of State Deslondes, and sent their cards to Postmaster General Creswell, and Senators Cameron and Howe. The callers were kept some time waiting in the rotunda for an answer. At length a gentleman, who appeared to have in charge the Federal notabilities, announced that they were engaged, and could not receive their colored friends. Thereupon the latter, who were elegantly attired for the occasion, withdrew.—*New Orleans Times, 13th.*

PROF. GEARY'S CONCERT.

The annual concert of Mr. Geary was given last evening in Martine's hall, in the West Division, to a full house. The programme was a very full one, and was finished in a wonderfully short time (for a Geary concert), the last tone being heard about half-past 10 o'clock. The first part was composed of selections given by Mrs. Carrington, who sung the "Goat Bells" charmingly. Mrs. Owen, who took the tenor part in the "Lost Proscribed" duet from Martha, in the absence of her husband, much better than she rendered her contralto morceaux, Miss Emma Baxter, and Messrs. Goodwillie, Geary, Leibling, and Finlayson, the last-named creating a very favorable impression on this, his first appearance in Chicago. The second part consisted of the music from the witch scenes of "Macbeth," which was prefaced by a very effective recitation of the murder scene by Mr. W. G. Taylor. The full vocal score was given by a number of soloists and chorus, and was a most enjoyable performance, albeit the tempo was disregarded in places, and the only instrumental accompaniment was that furnished by a grand piano with Eolian attachment. Of course, the additional, and material, charm of the scenery, dresses, and movement, was lacking; so that there was no appeal to the eye, and the ear was necessarily constituted sole judge of the excellence of the performance. The concert was by far the most successful, in an artistic view, of the rather long series given by Mr. Geary in this city.

Sale of Government Iron-Clads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 17.—The old gunboat Osceola, and the new gunboats or monitors, Marietta and Sandusky, were sold at auction to-day at the Mound City navy-yard, in accordance with previous advertisement. All were bought by Capt. David Campbell, of St. Louis. The Osceola brought $13,600; the Marietta $16,000; and the Sandusky, $18,000.

Messrs Brown and Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., purchased the tug Mignonette for $5,000. Twenty per cent of the purchase money was deposited, but the property will not be delivered until the Government approves the sale.

Election of a West Point Cadet.

CLEVELAND, O., April 17.—The competitive examination held at Clyde, O., for the appointment of a Cadet to the West Point Academy from the Tenth District closed last evening. There were seventeen in the class. Bruce Benham, of Tiffin, O., stood at the head until after the medical examination, when he was pronounced affected with heart disease, which threw him out. Massy, of Sandusky, was the successful candidate.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 17.—There is a decided improvement in the general tone of financial affairs, consequent on the decline in the rate for money to 7 per cent, and the fact that but one more failure has occurred—that of Brownell & Bro. The readiness with which matters have been adjusted, and the cheerful tone of affairs existing as the day drew to a close causes a general belief that the worst is over, and, from this time forth, a better feeling is to exist at the Exchange.

The monetary situation to-day was much better than yesterday. During the early hours, a large city bank called in considerable money, and there was also a general calling in of loans by money-lenders as a sort of a scare or for fear of further failures. The rate advanced ¼@½ per cent per day, and for a time money was positively close at ¼@½, but these figures induced borrowers to obtain accommodation early, either by borrowing money or selling stocks freely for cash. The effect of this preparation for making up the bank accounts was plainly felt during the afternoon in the marked decrease in the demand, and as affairs grew better many lenders showed an anxiety to place their funds at interest over night. Many capitalists who called in loans in the morning offered the same freely later in the day, and before 3 o'clock the price had fallen to 1-16 per day. After that hour loans were made at 7 to 6 per cent, with the bulk of the business at the legal rate.

Advices from the West state that nearly all the loose National Bank notes have been sent East, and legal tenders must soon follow. National Bank notes were to-day offered at 1-16 discount to parties who bid for government gold, and in other cases the banks were offering to take the gold and lend the currency thereon if the successful bidders would take the National Bank notes and place the same in the Treasury in payment for the gold.

The liabilities of the Brownells are not large, and already settlements for the greater part have been effected.

Sterling exchange was heavy in the forenoon, prime selling as low as 106½ for 60 days, and 107½ for sight, but closed firmer on easy money at 107 for long, and 107¾ for sight for Saturday's mail.

Gold was weak in the morning, and declined to 117¼, rallied to 117¾, fell to 117, and finally advanced to 117⅝, closing at 117½@117⅝. The higher price was occasioned by the heavy loss of specie by the Bank of England. Loans, 1@7 per cent to 1-16 per day for carrying. Clearings, $84,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $192,500. Customs receipts, $342,000.

Governments were neglected most of the day, but closed with a better demand, and firmer.

State bonds were dull and heavy.

Railroad mortgages were in fair demand for Pacifics. Hartford & Erie firsts fell from 38 to 36, recovering to 38.

The situation on the Stock Exchange was marked by a feverish, unsettled market during the morning hours, and a general fear of further failures. Prices fluctuated 1@2¼ per cent, alternately up and down, the changes being very rapid. After meridian there was less excitement and a calmer feeling, which culminated in a strong market, when the delivery hour, 2:15 o'clock, passed with only one new failure. The increased ease in money also assisted the upward reaction, and, before the close of the day, prices advanced to 4¼ per cent, or very nearly to the figures of Tuesday, while the impressions for to-morrow are quite favorable. The widest fluctuations and greatest animation were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, Columbus & Indiana Central, Union Pacific, Erie, Ohios, Panama, and Northwestern preferred. There was considerable buying for out of town account, which had much to do with strength of the market late in the day.

Sterling 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅞
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	117⅜
Coupons, '64	116⅛	10-40s	111¼
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¼	New 5s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	77	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	77	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	85	St Paul pfd	71
W. U. Tel	81¼	Wabash	67¼
Quicksilver	33	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	15
American Express	65¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71¼	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	56⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	42¼
Erie	64⅝	C., C. & C.	98⅜
Erie pfd	72¼	C., B. & Q.	108⅜
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	91⅜
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	
Michigan Central	103¼	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	31¼
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	85¼
Northwestern pfd	85	Central Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	107⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	95
N. J. Central	96	B., H. & Erie	3¼
St. Paul	55¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 5d@11s 7d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, April 17.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £446,000 during the past week.

PARIS, April 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000f during the past week.

LONDON, April 17.—Consols, 93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 92⅝, extra coupon; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89⅞, extra coupon; Erie, 51⅛.

Tallow, 44s.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes, 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅜@9½d; Orleans, 9⅞d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 68s. Cumberlands, 38s 9d; short ribs, 40s 3d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 123 cars, or 1,978 head, making 201 cars, or 3,150 head for 3 days, against 2,472 head the same time last week. Interrupted by a cold rain-storm, the market was less active than on Monday and yesterday, and signs of weakness were noticed towards the close, but prices were fairly sustained. Native steers and oxen ranged from common to prime, and sold at 11@13½c, with 1 car choice at 14c. Texas cattle are below the usual mark on quality, and some of them were the worst shown here for several months. The extreme range for long-horns was 9½c to 11½c. Sales include 8 cars Illinois steers, av 700 lbs, 12¼@12½c; 4 cars do, av 6 cwt, 11¾@12½c; 2 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 12¼@13½c; 2 cars, av 7 cwt, 12@13c; 2 cars, av 6½ cwt, 12c; 3 cars, av 6½ cwt, 11½c; 2 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 12½c; 10 cars, strong, av 6¾ cwt, 12@12½c; 6 cars, av 7 cwt, 11¾@12½c; 19 cars, av 7¼ cwt, 12½c; 2 cars good Ohio, av 7¾ cwt, 12½c; 1 car choice do, av 8½ cwt, $120 per head, or 14c per lb; 2 cars poor Texas scant, av 5 cwt, 9¼, and 9 cars common, av 5¼ cwt, 10@10½c. About 15 cars remained unsold.

Dressed beef dragged, and ordinary qualities are off about ½c from the prices of Monday and Tuesday.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 19 cars, or 3,478 head, making 5,100 since Monday, against 4,630 the same time last week. Market fair, and prices good, but a litter easier than for the previous two days. Offerings are mostly good quality. Sales include 8 cars sheared Ohio, 90 to 100 lbs, at 7½@7¾c; 2 cars do, 82 to 95 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 3 cars unshorn Ohios, open wool, 108 lbs, 8¼c; 2 cars fine wooled Ohios, 95 lbs, 8½c; 3 cars choice unshorn Massachusetts sheep, 109 lbs, at 8½c, and 1 car light Ohio, 80 lbs, 8¼. Unshorn sheep quoted at 6¾@8¾c, and sheared, 5¾@7¾c. A few spring lambs sold at 15@17c.

HOGS—To-day, 67 cars, or 8,370, making 21,112 for three days, against 10,900 the same time last week. The arrivals were for the slaughterers direct, and there were no sales on live weights. Dressed hogs are in better demand and a fraction higher than at the close yesterday. Heavy to light weights sold at 7½@7¾c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17.—CATTLE—To-day, including 24 cars to arrive, 1,717 head; total for the week 7,021 head. Market moderately active at yesterday's rates. Sales: 670 Illinois steers, averaging 1,079 to 1,416 lbs, at $5.60@6.79; 119 Ohio steers, 1,135 to 1,252, at $5.75@6.20; 28 Missouri steers, 1,467, $5.87½; 32 Missouri steers over 1,206, at $5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 800 head; total for the week, 7,200 head. Market fully ½c higher than last week's closing rates. Sales: 1,355 head Michigan sheep, averaging 90 to 98 lbs, at $7.30@7.45; 289 Ohio sheep, 95, at $7.40; 195 Ohio clipped sheep, 90, at $6.25; 32 choice Canada sheep, 144, at $8.00.

HOGS—To-day, 3,700 head; total for the week, 29,300 head. Market continues flat. Owners here and in Chicago hold stock so high that there is no margin for shipping East. Prices nominal at $5.50@5.75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The wet and cold weather caused a general dullness in trade. The market for cotton goods was unchanged, except for some low shirtings, which have been unchanged. Boott E bleached shirting is jobbing at 11½c and Thorndyke at 12½c. Colored cottons are steady and in good demand. Prints are more active. Printed shirting stripes are moving freely at 11c. Woolens continue quiet. Plain worsted dress goods meet with fair request. Foreign goods were dull, except black alpacas and fine mohairs and colored patterns, which are in demand and scarce.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 17.—Crude petroleum firmer, at $2.30@2.32½ per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6¼@6⅜c here. Refined firmer, at 16½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—COTTON—Lower, with very limited export demand; middling upland, 19⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower. Receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.35; common to good extra, $6.80@7.40; good to choice, $7.50@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet, at $4.10@5.75. Corn meal steady; yellow Western, $3.12½@3.50. Wheat opened dull, heavy; closed firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.62@1.64; ordinary No. 2 Chicago, $1.55@1.56; choice white Western, $2.25; red Western, $1.78@1.85; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, from cars, $1.60½. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in fair demand; a shade firmer; receipts, 9,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65@66c; old do, in store, 64@64½c; inferior do, 63½c; yellow, 65@66½c; good old Western mixed, afloat, 66c. Oats quiet; receipts, 11,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@54c; new white, 52½@56c; old Western, mixed, in store, 53c bid, 54c asked.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio, 16½@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7½@8½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 67@75c. Rice in good demand at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10c; refined, 20½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $18.25; prime mess, $16.50@17.00. Cut meats firmer; shoulders, 7½c. Middles firmer; long clear, 9½c, closing at 10c; short clear, 9½c, closing at 10c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 9 1-16c; kettle, 9½.

BUTTER—Quiet; fair to prime Western, 30@37c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 12@16½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with better demand; $7.50@7.65. Wheat quiet and firm at $1.65@1.67. Corn steady at 40@41c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats steady at 32@38c.

PROVISIONS—Strong but less active. Pork quiet at $17.00. Lard firm with light offerings; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; clear rib, 8⅞@8⅜c spot; 8⅝c buyer April, 9c buyer May, 9¼c buyer June; clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon firmly held; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee spring held at $1.68. Corn dull; Western, 58c. Barley unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 held at $1.74; No. 2 sold at $1.63. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 48c; low do, 47c. Oats firm; No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and higher; car lots, 16½c; small lots, 19½@20½c; Ohio State test, 25@25½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; no export demand. Wheat active for prime; dull for other grades; red, $1.92; amber, $1.93. Rye firm; State, 85c. Corn active; yellow, 63c; mixed 62c. Oats active; white, 50½@51c; mixed, 48@50c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white, $2.10@2.15; amber, $2.05@2.12. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 47c; white, 48@49c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant; mess pork, $17.50@18.00; bulk shoulders, 7@7½c; clear rib, 9@9¼c; bacon shoulders, 7¾@8c; rib sides, 9¾@9¾c; clear rib, 9⅞@10c; sugar cured hams, 13½@15c. Lard held at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Small sales at 91c; held firm at 91½c at close.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.21⅜. Oats quiet; No. 2, 28¾c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 38c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 64½c. Barley dull No. 2, 82c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; extra $1.95; No. 1, $1.88¾; amber, $1.70. Corn steady; No. 1, 44c; yellow, 45c. Oats, 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.83; extra white Michigan, $1.95; No. 1 do, $1.89; amber Michigan, $1.67½, spot; $1.70½ seller June; No. 1 red, $1.74@1.74½. Corn in good demand at full prices; high mixed, 43½c spot; 44½c seller May; 45c seller June; low mixed, 43½c; no grade, 42c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 36½c; Michigan, 36½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally quiet and firm. Corn—Sales 4 cars on track at 52c; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 53c in store. Oats—Sales 1,000 bu white at 43c in store.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong, with an upward tendency; mess pork held at $17.50 for round lots. Bacon higher; shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 9¾@9⅞c; clear, 9⅞@9¾c. Plain hams, 12½@13c; sugar-cured, 13½@14c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c, all loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 85c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 spring, $1.20 asked, $1.17 bid; No. 3 red fall, $1.70. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 34c on East track; 41½@42c for sacked. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 29c on East track; 34c for sacked. Barley steady; No. 2, 80@85c. Rye quiet at 67c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86@87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $17.00 for up country, cash. Bulk meats firm. No sales. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 8¾@8⅞c for seller August. Lard higher; prime steam, 8¾c spot.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.70@5.10.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 17.—ARRIVED—American Star, Utica, 5,800 bu corn, 1 buggy; J. T. Sherman, Kankakee Feeder, 150 tons sand; Advance, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 82 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Ella O'Connell, Sag, 80 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 65 yds stone, 30 brls lime; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 85 yds stone; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, 70 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 70 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 84 yds stone; Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 5,800 bu corn; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone.

CLEARED—Brilliant, Morris, [illegible] posts, 20 m shingles; Leviathan, St. Louis, 121,677 ft lumber; North Star, Ottawa, 3 buggies; Advance, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; Augusta, Lemont, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; Geo. Judd, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; Ella O'Connell, Lemont, light; Florence Boyer, Lemont, light; Omaha, Seneca, 6,000 lbs machinery, 62,607 ft lumber, 50 m shingles; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 80 m shingles, 2 m lath, 6,000 ft lumber; Dolphin, Ottawa, 15 m shingles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lethargic Influences of the Season.

Languor, lassitude, an indisposition to engage in any actual employment, mental dullness and melancholy, are evils which materially detract from human enjoyment, and they are experienced in a greater or less degree, according to the temperament and constitutional tendencies of the individual, by a large proportion of the community in Spring. To rouse the physical and mental powers from this sluggish condition a tonic and corrective is imperatively required, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only medicinal preparation in existence that is thoroughly adapted to the work. The first dose produces a genial glow throughout the system, which is an earnest of permanent relief. As time wears on and the tonic and regulating properties of this pure and agreeable vegetable remedy takes full effect, every trace of debility, nervousness, and hypochondria vanishes, and mind and body become alike alert and vigorous.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

REMOVAL.

Removal.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

WILL REMOVE MAY 1, TO

79 and 81 STATE-ST.,

Between Randolph and Washington,

THE OLD LOCATION.

Previous to our Removal, we offer our

ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT COST,

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.,

146 and 148

TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Grand Haven and Muskegon.

The Side-Wheel Steamer MUSKEGON, will leave for above-named Ports,

FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Steamer CORONA for St. Joseph Tri-Weekly.

Office and Dock foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN.

For Manistee.

The Propeller M. GROH, Capt. G. H. REYNOLDS, Master, will leave our docks to-day for Manistee, and regularly every fourth day thereafter during the season. Shippers for this point can leave goods with us at any time where they will be free from exposure to the weather.

MOORE & RUST, Agents.

Central Warehouse, Rush-st. and River.

April 17, 1873.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

Corner Madison and Canal-sts.,

CHICAGO.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

WENTWORTH & WOOLWORTH, PROPRIETORS.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR

And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,

Second—170 feet of quick sand.

Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone, and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873.

Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary,

3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

TO RENT.

DOUBLE BASEMENT TO RENT,

Under Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, suitable for first-class Restaurant or Coffee House, or will be rented for business or storage purposes. Apply on premises, up stairs.

TO RENT,

Stores and Basements in marble-front block on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

Stores under Continental Hotel, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,

90 LaSalle-st.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS,

706 Wabash-av.

Wonderful Success in all Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

NOTE—Circulars giving manner of treatment on application.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $6.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $6.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17.

The demand for money in this market is increasing, but the supply of funds is good yet. Deposits at the banks have experienced no decrease, and are now as large in the aggregate as they have been at any time this year. In the open market there is a good supply of money offered at 10 and 12 per cent on first-class collaterals.

New York exchange is in demand at 50 cents per $1,000 premium, but the supply is small, and some of the banks are shipping currency to New York from day to day.

There is scarcely any currency going to the country, but considerable amounts are coming in from all the interior cities.

We published some figures yesterday showing that the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia had lost over $21,000,000 in the aggregate amount of their deposits from March 3 to April 5. The inquiry is naturally suggested: "Where has the money gone?" It was reported that a considerable amount had been drawn out of New York banks and sent to Philadelphia, but as the banks of the latter city show a decrease of deposits to the amount of $1,000,000 in the month ending April 5, this explanation is not conclusive. A more reasonable explanation is that the money has simply been transferred to the hands of private bankers in New York, who are loaning it out through brokers at high rates of interest. The general opinion has been for several months that stocks have been carried at inflated prices, and it is probable that there was a general movement on the part of the banks to get rid of the burden and danger of carrying them at these prices, and at the same time to reap a profitable harvest by loaning their money at high rates through brokers. When the prices of stocks have been broken down to what the stocks are worth, it will probably be found there will be plenty of money in the New York banks to carry them. The stringency in New York has undoubtedly drawn considerable money to that city from other parts of the country to take advantage of the high rates of interest. Currency is also going there in considerable volume from the West, and when the money lenders find they can no longer bleed the speculators who are carrying railroad stocks on margins, and when the stocks have been depressed enough to induce capitalists to buy and pay for them as an investment, the stringency will disappear.

The fact that gold keeps up, and has experienced but little decline, notwithstanding the extreme stringency of money in New York, indicates a strong feeling on the part of those who have been speculating for a rise. Gold is a commodity, and, like other commodities, its price must feel some effect from the money stringency. When the latter disappears, the price of gold, like that of other commodities, is likely to advance again. The experience of past years has been that the highest prices for gold in the year are in July, when money is plenty, and when the diminishing exports of cotton require a larger export of gold. The theory of the gold speculators, that the price will go above 120 in July from natural causes, and that, when it has reached that point, the Treasury will not be in a condition to control it by extra sales, is based on the sound argument that the stock of gold in the country is so small that the price will be entirely in the power of the speculators.

THE $25,000,000 REDISTRIBUTION.

It seems probable now that the redistribution of $25,000,000 of National Bank currency provided for by the law of July, 1870, which required that amount to be taken from the National Banks in the Eastern States, and given to new banks in the West and South, whenever the latter should demand it, will not be carried into effect. The whole amount of circulation to which the new banks in the West and South were entitled under the $54,000,000 act of July, 1870, has been applied for and apportioned to them, but the amount of surplus capital in the South is small, and the banks of those States are taking the amounts apportioned to them very slowly. The Comptroller is reported as holding that he is not obliged to call on the Eastern banks to surrender any part of their circulation until the whole $54,000,000 provided for the Southern and Western banks by the law of 1870 has been actually taken and paid for. This is not likely to be done before the next meeting of Congress, when it is expected the law for the redistribution of the $25,000,000 will be repealed. The whole idea of redistributing the National Bank currency is an absurd one. Not only the redistribution clause but all legal restrictions on the total volume of National Bank currency should be repealed. There is no more sense in restricting the amount of circulation of a bank than there would be in restricting the amount of its loans on good security. Both should be governed by the amount of its paid-up capital and its ability to liquidate its indebtedness, but by no other criterion.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	116
5-20s of '64	115¾	115⅞
5-20s of '65	117¼	117½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	117½
10-40s	111⅜	111¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¾	117¼
Gold Exchange	....	117½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	107¾@108¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, April 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Von Horn st, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 32, dated April 17; consideration, $800.

Wilcox st, e of and near California av, n f, 26x124 7-10 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $980.

North Wood st, near n e cor of Emily st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 3; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 8, in Kernon's Lot 1, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 16; consideration, $800.

Ingraham st, e of and near Noble st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 53 and 54 of Lot 2, in Block 19, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 31; consideration, $800.

Fowler st, bet Hoyne and Roby sts, n f, Lots 43 and 44, dated April 17; consideration, $1,960.

Arnold st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 14; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 28, in Sub-Block 1 of Cushman's n ½ of Block 4, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 15, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

West Washington st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 19, and w 13½ ft of Lot 20, dated March 17; consideration, $9,600.

Jones st, 199 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 26x125½ ft, dated April 16; consideration, $500.

Wallace st, 225 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $950.

Wallace st, 200 ft s of Twenty-eighth st, e f, 25x130 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $950.

McGregor st, n w cor of Buddan st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $880.

Sub-Lot 3 of Fleetwood's Lot 150, in Butterfield's Addition, dated April 7; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 2, in Block 7, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $525.

Bismarck court, 48 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 7; consideration, $8,300.

Butterfield st, near s e cor of Thirtieth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated April 17; consideration, $3,500.

Bubie st, bet Canalport av and Twenty-first st, w f, Lot 41, with buildings, dated April 3; consideration, $750.

Lot 40, of Sub-block 2, of w ½ Block 8, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $700.

Blue Island av, bet Hastings and Mitchell sts, e f, Lot 7, dated April 1; consideration, $2,100.

Eighteenth st, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, s f, Lot 34, dated April 7; consideration, $750.

Hinman st, 26 ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x126 6-10 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $800.

The premises No. 821 Burnside st, dated March 1; consideration, $2,058.

Lot 76, in Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Sub lot 2 in Campbell's Lots 1, 4, and 5, in Block 5 of Rockwell's Addition, dated April 5; consideration, $1,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅓ of Lots 7 and 8, in Block 1 of Block 15, of e ½ Sec 26, 40, 14, dated April 12; consideration, $4,000, with other property.

One acre of Lot 13 and part of Lot 14, in Hundley's s ½ of s e ¼ Sec 17, 40, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 to 18, in Block 1 of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 30, in Block 2, in Hitchcock's subdivision, in n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $600.

Lot 16 and s 20 ft of Lot 15 in Block 27, Kimbark's addition to Hyde Park, dated April 10; consideration, $4,250.

Undivided ½ of Lots 2 to 15, etc., in Block 14 of Phare's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated April 15; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 13 in Block 3 of Terry's part of Block 7, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $400.

Lot 49 of Lots 1 to 20, town of Brighton, dated Jan. 8, 1873; consideration, $325.

Undivided ½ Lots 53 and 54 of same subdivision, dated March 26; consideration, $460.

Lot 58 in same, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 56 and 57 in same, dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $650.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,103	6,207	7,823	4,146
Wheat, bu	6,448	2,750	26,250	34,064
Corn, bu	23,670	75,585	2,427	41,584
Oats, bu	31,250	22,960	48,624	22,198
Rye, bu	......	327	1,265	4,000
Barley, bu	3,550	1,810	5,063	7,361
Grass seed, lbs	54,110	77,090	6,818	58,014
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	13,000	......	30,224	7,080
Cured meats, lbs	20,220	301,365	692,157	529,947
Beef, brls	......	......	917	......
Pork, brls	......	30	482	338
Lard, lbs	25,880	19,240	113,500	291,642
Tallow, lbs	10,265	31,610	33,600	180
Butter, lbs	32,181	28,805	5,250	680
Dressed hogs, No.	49	15	......	......
Live hogs, No.	11,268	13,226	6,025	6,144
Cattle, No.	4,155	3,375	1,884	2,733
Sheep, No.	1,108	1,347	487	949
Hides, lbs	63,569	80,225	......	30,000
Highwines, brls	122	417	456	413
Wool, lbs	7,970	9,000	10,380	7,668
Potatoes, bu	4,317	2,422	1,468	1,150
Lumber, m ft	1,347	642	1,393	986
Shingles, m	2,790	4,022	1,504	2,734
Lath, m	118	67	70	51
Salt, brls	......	......	704	1,297

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 7,416 bu wheat; 1,045 bu corn; 1,289 bu oats; 405 bu rye; 3,598 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock; 11 cars wheat; 44 cars corn; 32 cars oats; and 1 car barley. Total, 88 cars, or 41,000 bu.

The new bell is now in place, over the small hall of the Chamber of Commerce. It will sound the hours of 11 and 3 daily, as a signal that the time has expired for making morning and afternoon deliveries.

Our remarks in this morning's issue have been construed into a disapproval of Rountree's bill submitting certain recommendations to Congress relative to lake navigation. We simply called attention to one feature of it as wrong, perhaps only because faultily worded, as it would abolish lake statistics. So far as the recommendation will tend to the throwing open of our lake trade to competition, it is "worthy of all acceptation."

THE CORNER IN LAKE FREIGHTS.

Many inquiries are made relative to an alleged corner in lake freights at this point, the leading points in which have been several times referred to in these columns. The matter, like a great many others, may be resolved into two sections—the known, and the unknown. What is actually known is in relation to corn; that which is merely surmised has reference to wheat—both in connection with freights.

In the early part of the present year a prominent operator, understood to be working for two or three others in company with himself, chartered nearly all the grain freight room in port. He contracted for about 58 vessels, beginning at 12c, and ending at 15c, both for corn. The actual capacity of these vessels is about 1,500,000 bu. He perhaps would have taken the remainder, but that they were held at 16c, which he refused to pay. The gentleman stated to a representative of THE TRIBUNE, that he took that freight room against corn bought to arrive by canal, and intended to have the corn transferred to the vessels on arrival. It is now known that he had bought up about 250,000 bu of canal corn, and intended to load the rest from store.

Up to date the arrivals by canal have been light, and the bulk has been inspected as rejected, which did not fill the bill. The advent of warm weather, promising an early opening of the straits, induced the vessel men to notify the contractors that they were ready to load, and he was obliged to occupy the room within three days, under the usual rule. To do this it became necessary to draw on the elevators for more corn than he had originally intended, and he borrowed largely, agreeing to deliver May corn therefor, expecting his own would arrive that month per canal. The continued wet weather seems to have made him fearful that the market would go against him, while the quality of the canal receipts could not be counted on to be equal to the filling of contracts to deliver No. 2. Hence he entered the market yesterday, and bought to a considerable extent, causing a material advance in prices by so doing. The market was again higher to-day, owing to sequent causes.

The rumor part of this programme is that the combination were also short on wheat in a long line, and sold still further short, hoping to bear down prices of wheat by taking up all the available freight room, and making it hopeless to ship wheat this spring, except by rail. There is probably some truth in this, but it cannot be stated as a certainty. Some of the members of the alleged combination are undoubtedly short on wheat, but it may be as an independent transaction. There is, however, no doubt that such a course could be counted on to give a large profit, provided only that the weather were not so unfavorable as to make probable a failure of this year's crop. It is that probability which has sustained wheat so well under the adverse conditions above noted.

One other suspicion may be noted, and that is that some of the vessel-owners form part of the ring to charter these craft for grain. It is well known that each of them has kept back at least one vessel, expecting to realize still higher freight rates from other parties. But so far, the fish do not bite, and the freight market is weak in consequence of being let severely alone, through freight room is really scarce.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally more active and higher to-day, except wheat. The grain markets were principally of the weather sort. The receipts were again small, and shipments liberal for the season. The continuous rain causes a great many fears to be expressed in relation to the crops of 1873; yet the markets weakened in the latter part of the session, when the clouds gave signs of lifting from above us.

Dry goods were more quiet, the continued unfavorable weather having sensibly lessened the demand from local retailers and the near-by trade. Buyers from a distance were in fair attendance, and bought liberally of staple cotton and woolen textiles, and reasonable dress goods at substantially firm prices. The grocery market was dull, neither the local nor outside trade ordering with any show of liberality, and the prevalent feeling was sensibly easier. An ⅛c decline in patent cut loaf was the only quotable change. There was a fair inquiry for butter, both on local and Eastern account, and yesterday's prices were sustained with a fair degree of firmness. Bagging was quiet and steady. Cheese was unchanged. In the canned goods market, business was reported inactive, and, if we except corn, succotash, and tomatoes, the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. No changes were noted in the fish market, a moderate movement being witnessed at former quotations. Dried fruits met with a light inquiry, with few changes in values, a further advance of 5c in raisins being the only alteration worthy of notice. Hay was dull but firm. Hides were weak, with a tendency to lower prices, in sympathy with the late decline in New York and Boston. Nothing new was developed in the pig-iron, paints, and tobacco markets. Oils were generally firm, though trade was dull. Turpentine advanced 2c, and carbon was nominally ½c higher.

Trade at the lumber yards was quiet, and prices remain the same. The wholesale market is hardly open yet, though several cargoes have arrived and been disposed of at what are considered good prices. Building materials remain quiet and unchanged. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails were in continued good demand and firm. The iron market was without new feature; merchants report a fair trade for the season. Naval stores were in moderate demand and steady. There was no special change in the wool and hop market, though hops are held with considerable firmness. Broom corn was in the usual demand and steady. Timothy and clover seed were in good request; the former is very firm, and clover is higher, being scarce. Other seeds were firm. The demand for potatoes in car lots continues fair, and very choice peachblows were higher. The street markets were rather quiet to-day, the disagreeable weather interfering with trade. Poultry continues scarce and in good local demand. Eggs were in moderate supply and demand. Sales ranged from 13@14c. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and firm at the outside quotations of yesterday, in sympathy with a firmer tone in New York. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged at 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat by rail to Buffalo. Rail freights are also quoted dull, very little being offered, owing to the weather.

Provisions were more active, and averaged higher. Mess pork was in active speculative demand, principally, however, in the way of changing over, and was quite strong early, advancing 10@15c per brl, but closed easier at 5c above yesterday's quotations. We note that pork is very strong in New York, selling at $18.00@18.25. Lard was quiet and unchanged. Meats were again in active demand for future delivery, and advanced ⅛c per lb on all but short clear and hams. Bacon meats were also stronger. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.40@16.45; do seller May, $16.50@16.55; do seller June, $16.80@16.85; do seller July, $17.15@17.20; prime mess, none here; old pork, $15.50@16.00. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.40@8.45; do seller May, $8.50@8.52½; do seller June, $8.70@8.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8¼@8⅜c for long clear; 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs; and 8⅜@8½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8@8⅛c for Cumberlands; 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs; 8⅜@8⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c, for shoulders, 9½c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork seller the month at $16.40; 250 brls do, seller May, at $16.60; 500 brls do at $16.55; 500 brls do at $16.50; 500 brls do at $16.45; 250 brls do, seller June, at $16.90; 2,750 brls do at $16.85; 1,000 brls do at $16.82½; 500 brls do at $16.75; 500 brls do at $16.70; 1,750 brls do, seller July, at $17.20; 500 brls do, seller the year, at $16.00; 750 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.70; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅜c; 41 boxes do (country) at 8¼c; 50,000 lbs do, seller May, at 8½c; 100,000 lbs do, seller June, at $8.90; 200,000 lbs do at 8⅞c; 140,000 lbs short clar, seller June, at 9c; 250,000 lbs do, seller May, at 8⅝c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 11½c; 50 boxes bellies at 9c; 80 brls city tallow at 7⅝c.

Flour was in better demand, there being a fair number of orders on the market for shipment, and a moderate inquiry from the local trade. Prices were steadier than for a few days past, and dealers experienced no difficulty in obtaining quotations, as the shipments again exceed the receipts. Rye flour was firmer. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 50 brls spring extras (Pillsbury's) at $11.00; 100 brls do at $6.50; 125 brls do at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 850 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.87½; 100 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.50; 150 brls rye at $4.30; 100 brls do at $4.25. Total, 2,175 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $9.00 on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.20	@ 4.30
Bran	8.50	@ 9.00
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was dull and weak, averaging a shade lower than yesterday, though the weather was bad, and our receipts light. The market advanced early, in view of the rain, but soon fell off in interest and strength when Liverpool was reported dull and lower, followed by "heavy" quoted from New York where car-lots of Chicago wheat were lower. Then the continued excitement in corn drew off a great many operators from the wheat stand, leaving it bare. There was little offered, especially in car-lots, and not much wanted, trading being almost exclusively in options. The same uncertainty about the future, that has been previously noted, existed to-day. Accounts from the country are very conflicting. All agree that only a comparatively small area has been planted thus far, but some aver that there has been much less rain in the country than here, and that the farmers are now planting with a reasonable prospect of getting in a good breadth. The great reason for quietness was, however, the fact that the operators all wanted to pursue one policy, and that a contrary one. Experience shows that those who buy on the strength of a storm generally lose money, as they have to sell out at a loss when fine weather comes. All are wise enough to know this, and, hence, all have tried to hoot the market up during our rainy season, so that they could sell at an advance. Being all on one side "like a lawyer's jaw," nothing came of it, and no one has taken hold beyond the picking up of a few shorts in a leisurely way. Seller May opened at $1.22, advanced to $1.22⅛, declined to $1.21⅜, rose to $1.21⅝, fell to $1.21¼, and closed firmer at $1.21⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.19@1.20, closing at $1.19⅝. Seller June sold at $1.23⅝@1.24¼, closing at $1.23¾. No. 1 spring was dull, but firm at $1.29. Fresh receipts of No 2 spring closed nominal at $1.20, being scarce. No. 3 spring was nominal at $1.09½@1.10½, and rejected do at 94@95c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29; 1,600 bu strictly fresh No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do regular at $1.19. Total 9,000 bu.

Corn was active, and again ⅝@1c higher, though the greatest activity and strength were experienced before noon. The rather sharp demand, and consequent advance, yesterday, brought out a good many buying orders—largely from the country—most of which were filled before 11 o'clock; and these were followed by the local shorts in considerable numbers, the wet weather inviting both classes to buy, though it will not make so great a difference in corn as in wheat, if not much longer continued. It was noticed that there was a good demand for corn for May delivery by parties who sold it for July; they were probably doing so for the sake of the profit in carrying. After 12 o'clock the demand brought out liberal offerings, and the pressure to sell caused a marked decline; especially when it was found that the parties who bought yesterday were out of the market to-day. Seller May opened at 35⅞c, advanced to 36⅝c, declined to 36⅛c, and closed firmer, at 36⅜c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 34½@35⅛c; and new receipts at 35⅝@36⅛c, closing at 35⅞@35⅞c. Seller June sold at 37⅝@38⅛c; seller July at 39½@40⅛c; and seller August at 41@41¼c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 36⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 1,600 bu do at 35⅝c; 12,400 bu regular at 35¼c; 18,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 60,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 35c; 45,000 bu do at 34⅞c; 2,400 bu rejected at 32c; 800 bu do at 31½c; 4,400 bu do at 31c. Total, 247,400 bu.

Oats were active, and excited early, advancing ⅝c per bu under a sharp demand, in sympathy with corn, but fell off, later, and ruled comparatively dull, as the demand brought out free sellers, who asserted that the oat crop is in no danger from any bad weather we have had yet, as there is plenty of time to plant in season for a good crop. Seller the month opened at 28¼c, and receded to 28c at the close. Seller May opened at 29⅛c, advanced to 29⅝c, and closed dull at 29¼c. Seller June sold at 30⅝@31⅛c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu (new receipts) at 28¾c; 58,400 bu at 28⅛c; 25,000 bu at 28⅛c; 10,000 bu at 28c. Total, 95,800 bu. Rejected was quoted at 26c.

Rye was quiet and 1c higher, in sympathy with the advance in corn. Sale was reported of 1,200 bu No. 2, fresh receipts, at 66c.

Barley was quiet and irregular at about the same prices as yesterday. No. 2 seller the month opened nominal at 71c, and closed at 70½c. Seller May was quoted early at 72c, but closed at 71c. No. 3 was scarce and strong at 65@66c for car lots outside the Rock Island, and 60c in that house. Rejected was quoted at 45@46c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2, fresh receipts (N. S.) at 75c; 5,000 bu regular do at 70½c; 1,200 bu regular No. 3 at 60c; 300 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 88c; 400 bu do at 82½c; 400 bu do at 82c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 72c. Total, 11,800 bu.

THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The latest definite reports from the Staffordshire iron districts announce a total suspension of new orders for the moment. This is owing to the high prices insisted upon, and Americans, for instance, find their own product cheaper, but, being under contract, makers are in no hurry to relax quotations in view of the higher wages iron-makers will require next quarter, the still stiffening rates for coal, and the difficulty of procuring ores to work upon. The North of England district is somewhat similarly situated, but the decision as to future wages by the Northern Arbitration Board is expected to settle matters to some extent, and also to have an affect on other districts. The agitation of ironstone miners has ended without concessions being obtained, and is satisfactory as bringing out a resolution not to reduce the output but to encourage the constitution of a system of arbitration. In the meanwhile foreign orders for heavy iron are said to be intercepted by Belgian firms. Since the rise of wages in Yorkshire prices have been further advanced, much to the indignation of the men; but as London merchants are now less eager to purchase at any price, the turning point is considered to have been reached, and no further action has been taken by the men. A reduction has at length been made in the price of coal in Glasgow to the extent of from 4s to 5s per ton.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was dull and ⅝c lower. No. 2 spring closed nominal at $1.19¼, and sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅝, seller May closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate demand, and irregular No. 2 was quotable at 34⅞@35c seller the month, and sold at 35⅞@36⅛ seller May, closing at the outside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and higher. 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.74@1.80.

BEANS—Were in moderate demand. Choice hand-picked beans are firm. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls) $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—The downward course of prices seems to be temporarily checked, an increased inquiry from shippers inducing a firmer feeling on the part of holders. The supply of choice dairy does not yet equal the requirements of local consumers, and 34@35c is readily obtained for suitable lots. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@35c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade continues quiet, with prices firm and uniform. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Was without special change, the demand is tolerably fair and prices rule steady as given below: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged. Common brick is rather weak at the decline noted yesterday. We repeat quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fine brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.00@9.00; sewer brick, $12.00@12.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee, $32.50, delivered; Racine, $26.50, delivered; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
8x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 26x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x40 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—If we except corn, succotash, and tomatoes, there is no particular firmness to the market for canned goods, the extreme backwardness of trade having deprived the market of the firmness that characterized it earlier in the season. The tendency in the articles above mentioned is still upward, as stocks are becoming much reduced. Domestic pickles are weak. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.35@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & C.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—At the late reduction there is more inquiry for the staple, and, so far as mercantile goods are concerned, there does not appear to be any inclination to realize save at very full prices. Cheese that is off in flavor may be bought at a concession. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 16@16½c; Ohio factory, 14@15½c; Western factory, 14@15½c.

COAL—The demand for bituminous varieties was fair, but anthracite was inquired for to only a limited extent. The almost impassible condition of the cross-streets and alleys makes the delivery of coal an extremely difficult task. Prices range as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.55@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were moderate as well as the demand, owing to the disagreeable weather. Dealers were generally asking 14c, but the bulk of the sales ranged from 13@13½c. We note sales of 8 brls and 75 cases at 14c; 2,400 doz at 13@13½c; 1,400 doz at 13c.

FEATHERS—Were in good request and strictly prime live geese were higher. The offerings are very light. Following are the quotations: Prime live geese at 68@73c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 77½@80c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@63c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 3 sacks prime live geese at 73c.

FISH—Quotations are the same as on the preceding days of the week, the market ruling steady for nearly all descriptions. Trade was more quiet, the falling off in the demand being attributable to the continued disagreeable weather. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department only a moderate amount of trading was done, and, with the exception of raspberries, domestics were scarcely as firm. Imported fruits are being held at full former rates all around, while raisins (which are scarce) are higher. Nuts were moving freely at the quotations. Following are the prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10½c; raisins, $2.75@2.90; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@7½c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no change to note. Apples and cranberries are slow. We again quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.25@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The only change noted in the prices of goods enumerated in the following list was an ⅛c decline in patent cut loaf, though a somewhat easier feeling was developed in other grades of sugar, and also in coffees. The present weakness is mainly the result of the continued dulness of trade, which, in turn, is due to the unfavorable weather and the unsettled condition of the country roads. A general hardening of prices would no doubt follow a return of activity. Stocks are full, and our jobbers were perhaps never in better shape to meet the wants of the interior trade. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13⅝c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¼@12⅝c; A, standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11⅛@11¼c; B, 11⅛@11¼c; extra C, 11@11⅛c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 9¾@10⅛c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10⅝c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8½@8⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 39@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4⅝c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The arrivals were extremely light, and, under a better demand, prices would undoubtedly have advanced. There was, however, only a small inquiry, and prices remain unchanged. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue quiet and easy. Buyers are restricting their purchases to supplying the most pressing wants, and the present tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. We make no change in our list: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10¼@10½c; green calf, 17@18c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The demand is very light, and dealers do not anticipate a very active trade until brewing commences. Stocks are light and are held with considerable firmness. Western hops are now quoted at 40@50c. We quote: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

The Reedsburg *Press*, of Wisconsin, gives the following concerning hops: "The condition of yards is now the absorbing topic. So far as condition of ground will permit an examination of yards, old ones are very badly winter-killed; those covered by manure in the fall, and new ones, are generally thought to be all right. In truth, however, it is too early yet to determine with certainty the exact condition of affairs. We think, however, it will turn out after frost has left the ground and farmers have dressed their hills—as generally in like cases—the present alarm is greater than facts will bear out. Yet the winter has been unusually long and severe, and we must wait patiently a couple of weeks more before knowing the extent of the damage to yards."

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade for the season. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Iron	4 5-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20	@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—A fair amount of business was transacted in this department, and prices were again strong all around. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The leather market, as a rule, has been quiet, the only exception being hemlock sole, which continues quite active. Manufacturers purchase as heretofore only in small lots, as needed, but all the surplus is taken for export. The shipping demand, both here and in New York, is active, the New York shipments taking a very large proportion of the receipts, keeping the market almost bare of stock. The shipments from this port are mainly of a better quality of leather than was exported early in the season, and include a considerable proportion of best Buenos Ayres leather." We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry, orders from the interior being both numerous and liberal. The market is firm at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in continued good demand, and firm at the prices given below: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were moderately active, the given prices being as a rule adhered to, as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Turpentine was firmer in consequence of an advance at the South, and quotations are marked up 2c, or to 68@70c. There was also a firmer feeling in carbon, though prices were not apparently higher. Lard, linseed, and other descriptions were steady and firm. We now quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68@70c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were dull, the continued unfavorable weather checking the demand. No changes were made in quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Was quiet and firm at the following prices:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in good local demand and firm, owing to light offerings. Live turkeys are quotable at 14@16c; chickens at $4.50@5.00. We note sales of 2 coops turkeys at 16c; 1 coop at 15c; 2 coops at 14c; 26 coops choice chickens at $5.00; 2 coops do at $4.75.

POTATOES—Were in good local and shipping demand. Very choice peachblows were higher. Sales ranged from 60@75c on track; fair do are quoted at 55@58c, mixed lots at 35@50c. We note sales of 2 cars choice peachblows at 65c; 1 car do a 64c; 5 cars at 62c; 2 cars at 61c; 1 car at 60c; 1 car at 58c, all on track; 1 car white at 55c, delivered.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in tolerably fair demand. Annexed are the prices current:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was in good demand, and very firm at $3.25@3.40 for fair to choice seed. Clover was scarce and higher; good to choice medium sold at $4.80@5.60. Hungarian was firm at $1.10@1.30, and millet at 75c@$1.00. Flax was nominal at $1.80@2.00 for crushing, and $2.25 for sowing. We report sales of 20 bags choice timothy at $3.40; 703 bags prime at $3.35; 226 bags do at $3.00; 17 bags good at $3.25; 10 bags choice clover at $5.00; 15 bags at $4.90; 32 bags good at $4.85; 9 bags at $4.89; 15 bags Hungarian at $1.15.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady as previously quoted: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $.00@1.100; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c: good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1;35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; coloied natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm at the prices given below: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 43@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—No change was noted in this market: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00 delivered.

WOOL—Was dull and nominally unchanged. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@58c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	50@52c
Fleece, washed, X, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	15@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy	27@31c
Super, pulled	40@44c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,261	7,591	1,471
Tuesday	4,824	7,894	1,363
Wednesday	4,115	11,268	1,108
Thursday	4,500	10,000	700
Total	17,700	36,753	4,642
Same time last week	12,261	52,549	3,384

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,920	7,330	174
Tuesday	3,641	7,169	666
Wednesday	1,884	6,025	487
Total	8,445	20,524	1,327

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market was much the same as on yesterday and Tuesday. As was expected, the receipts again proved large, reaching about 4,500, and swelling the supply for the four days to 17,700 head. Including the stale cattle, there were fully 7,000 head in the sale pens, and, this number so largely exceeded the wants of the trade, that sellers found it quite impossible to avert a further decline, prices settling down another ⅛c, which makes the reduction since Monday fully ⅜c. Butchers' stuff shared in the decline to-day, as there was less inquiry for it, while the supply was much more liberal than on either of the preceding days of the week. Stock steers was the only description for which prices were sustained, the demand for these steadily exceeding the supply, and the market remaining firm at $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.35@4.65 for good to prime. Sales were reported all the way from $3.00@3.50 for inferior, to $6.62½ for an extra drove,—purchased by Isaac Waixel for the New York market. Most of the day's business, however, was at $4.75@5.75. The pens are full of unsold stock, and sellers look for a further decline to-morrow.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.20
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
74	extra steers	1,428	$6.00
16	butchers' stock	1,002	4.25
11	butchers' stock	813	3.87½
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,132	5.20
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,147	5.20
14	butchers' cows	1,084	4.12½
32	good steers	1,170	5.37½
15	good steers	1,226	5.25
16	good steers	1,206	5.25
15	medium steers	1,100	5.00
17	choice steers	1,366	6.00
53	Texas steers	979	4.75
84	Texas steers	1,077	5.00
15	good steers	1,262	5.40
108	choice steers	1,381	5.90
35	good steers	1,227	5.50
32	choice steers	1,274	5.65
17	good steers	1,263	5.30
15	choice steers	1,325	5.60
83	choice steers	1,260	5.75
17	good steers	1,165	5.30
28	choice steers	1,301	5.60
30	choice steers	1,301	5.65
55	choice steers	1,342	5.75
40	good steers	1,136	5.20
81	choice steers	1,320	5.60
30	extra steers	1,325	6.12½
96	good steers	1,229	5.50
30	good steers	1,301	5.60
18	heifers	850	3.60
13	cows	970	4.15
26	feeders	1,042	4.80
16	cows	950	4.00
16	stockers	1,050	4.70
13	butchers' stock	1,049	4.30
80	choice steers	1,222	5.60
78	choice steers	1,222	5.75

HOGS—Receipts were light, reaching only about 10,000, but buyers were indifferent, and not until prices had been lowered 10c could they be induced to invest. Even this concession failed to infuse any life into the trade, the market ruling dull and weak from the opening to the close. Sales were reported at $5.25@5.35 for poor to common; at $5.40@5.45 for medium, and $5.50@5.60 for good to choice. Not all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	180	$5.50	61	192	$5.40	61	189	$5.40
58	206	5.50	50	230	5.50	60	206	5.50
98	256	5.65	64	186	5.40	62	213	5.50
81	180	5.25	41	312	5.25	62	204	5.50
26	179	5.25	23	260	5.35	180	223	5.40
100	240	5.60	32	174	5.25	113	201	5.40
45	242	5.60	69	177	5.25	104	211	5.40
55	240	5.60	62	229	5.50	112	229	5.55
64	186	5.40	263	200	5.30	60	210	5.35
50	230	5.40	54	232	5.45	50	194	5.30
72	231	5.45	58	194	5.40	70	178	5.35
110	237	5.50	800	225	5.30	122	206	5.40
56	180	5.40	66	190	5.30	119	193	5.45

SHEEP—Very little trading was done in this department of the market, and prices underwent no decided change, ruling steady at $4.00@6.25 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 17.

There was very little doing in the wholesale market to-day. The disagreeable weather kept buyers away, and though there were three cargoes at the dock, only one was disposed of. The market can hardly be considered as open yet, as the ports are, many of them, still blocked up with ice. Piece stuff is quotable at $13.00, and 1-inch common at $13.50@13.62½.

Cargo scow J. A. Johnson, from Saugatuck, consisting of very coarse lumber, was sold at $12.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards was quiet, and prices were without essential change. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	12.00@14.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......April 17.

Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Ludington, 170 m pine lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 60 cds bark, 40 m lumber.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 130 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Scow Hercules, Manitowoc, 2,650 railroad ties.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 250 green hides, 25 brls tallow, 200 shade trees, 25 bxs fish.
Schr C. Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 45 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, 8 m shingles.
Schr Mary Booth, Ahnapee, 3,416 railroad ties.

CLEARED.......April 16 and 17.

Schr J. Tibbetts, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gem, Saugatuck, light.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, light.
Scow Ida H. Bloom, White Hall, light.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, light.
Scow Hercules, Charlton, light.
Scow John Bean, Jr., Grand River, light.
Scow A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 10 brls lime, 19 doors.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 125 brls sugar, 30 brls salt, 263 pkgs groceries, 57 pkgs dry goods, 40 kegs beer, 2 horses and wagon.
Schr Jo Vilas, Muskegon, light.
Schr O Shaw, South Haven, light.
Schr Madison, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, light.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 500 bu corn.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Denmark, Jacksonport, light.
Schr Mary Booth, White River, 5 brls flour, 4 brls beef, 1 ton feed.
Schr S. D. Nichols, Muskegon, light.
Schr G. R. R. Roberts, Pentwater, light.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, light.
Schr Black Hawk, Pentwater, 1 ton white lead, 1 brl linseed oil.
Schr G. Knapp, Ludington, light.
Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

There are a few vessels still unchartered, but there was no inquiry, and rates are entirely nominal, at 15c for corn to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Grain freights are dull and entirely nominal in the absence of vessels. Rates are quoted at 14c for wheat to Buffalo, and 20c to Oswego.

Lumber freights are as follows: Manistee, $2.75@3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75.

FROM THE STRAITS.

MACKINAC, April 17.—Raining and still blowing heavy from northeast. No change in the ice.

AU SABLE, April 17.—Weather clear and cool. East wind keeps the ice on this shore.

LITTLE TRAVERSE, Mich., April 11, 1873.

Charles Randolph, Esq., Secretary Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Since writing you on the 7th inst., the weather for most of the time, has "been on the thaw." To-day and last night, it has been raining more or less, mixed with a little very wet snow. If the weather continues as favorable for the balance of the month, the Straits will open between the 25th inst. and 1st prox. The ice between here and Pine River, and also from here to Cross Village, yesterday, was reported as very soft on top and, in places, sleigh runners cut into the soft ice to the depth of six inches.

The ice is still heavy, but the weather is making the top very slushy and causing honey-combs to run well down into the blue ice. Indians report four large cracks, big enough for a pony to get through, in the ice near Waugoschance Point.

CHARLES DAVIDSON.

LAKE PEPIN OPEN.

Lake Pepin is clear of ice, and the first boat passed through to-day. The first boat through last year reached St. Paul on the 23d of April.

ITEMS.

The schooner Skylark took out her clearance papers for Buffalo to-day. She carries 20,000 bu of corn.

The mouth of the river is to be dredged immediately, so that vessels drawing 13 to 13½ feet of water can enter.

—The Goodrich Transportation Company are now running steamers regularly on all their lines on Lake Michigan, excepting to Green Bay, the Bay not yet being open to navigation.

—Vessels continue to meet with large masses of floating ice in the lake. Mr. T. W. Kirkby writes from Grand Haven, April 15: "Lake Michigan, at this point, is all ice as far as the eye can see."

—A letter from Oconto, Wis., dated April 16, says: "The ice has moved from the shore on this side of Green Bay for some distance, and took off twenty-five feet of the east end of the pier here."

—The schooner Delaware has been got off the beach near Holland, by the tug Leviathan, and taken to Grand Haven. The Delaware is coming here to be thoroughly repaired.

—The head of the pier of the Two Rivers Manufacturing Company was crushed by floating ice on Friday last.

—The river at Sheboygan is clear of ice.

—The sailors have formed a union at Kingston, Ont., and agree to hold out for $2.00 per day.

—Mr. Arnold, of Muskegon, is about to lay the keel of a new vessel for the Mason Lumber Company.

—The coal-barge Ritchie has been brought from the Middle Sister Island to Detroit; the tug has now gone to the island for the J. F. Warren. The Ottawa has sunk a short distance from where she was moored, and will be raised if possible. There are only three vessels on Lake Erie now unaccounted for,—the Morning Star, Ontario and schr J. W. Sargent.

—The propeller Edith, so long known on the lakes, having come out in 1852, is to be converted into a tow-barge at Detroit.

—The Oliver Cromwell has been fitted out as a grain barge, and will ply between Buffalo and Chicago.

—The rafting movement at Detroit has commenced, and will be much more extensive this season than ever before.

—The bark Montgomery, with a cargo of 16,000 bushels wheat for Ogdensburgh, last November, becoming ice-bound, returned to port, and this morning took out papers for a new start.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The Western Transportation Company's new iron propeller Arabia was launched on Monday evening at Buffalo. The Arabia will be used for carrying freight between Buffalo and Chicago. The boat from stem to stern is 235 feet, with a 34 foot beam, and 15 feet in the hold. Her tonnage measurement is 1,200 tons, and she has a carrying capacity of 1,600 tons, or 57,000 bu of wheat. It will be propelled by two compound engines with cylinders 36x40 and the boiler is 18 feet in length and 10 feet in width. The total cost will reach the neighborhood of $160,000. The Arabia will be commanded by Capt. William Dixon.

The schooner Schuylkill of the Anchor Line, built by Messrs. Gibson & Craig, will be launched at Buffalo on Saturday. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 150 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet and 9 inches, depth of hold 12 feet 6 inches. She will measure 530 tons old style, and will carry about 30,000 bu of wheat. She will be sailed by Capt. Lewis Barry, late of the Annie Vought.

Two tugs are also being built by the above parties, one for Houghton, Lake Superior, and the other for Oswego.

—The schooner Jupiter was sold a few days since to Milwaukee parties for $300. A vessel of that name, and this doubtless is the same, came out sixteen years ago, and was worth $10,000.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The latest advices from the Lake Huron shore are not of the most encouraging kind, especially of the four steamers which have just set out for Chicago. An ice barrier is said to extend well across the lake, and as far down as White Rock. The steamer Milton D. Ward was unable to gain the latter point on her recent trip, and reports the prospect as quite discouraging. It is probable the Northern Transportation steamers, after discovering the situation as it is, will return to the St. Clair River and wait till a change takes place.—*Ibid.*

—The Kingston *Whig* gives the following summary of the work already done and now in the hands of the shipbuilders of that place and vicinity:

Calvin & Breck, Garden Island—First-class schooner, when finished will cost $27,000. Keel laid for a new steamer, $20,000.

William Power & Co., Marine Railway—New propeller, largest class, when finished will cost $40,000. Large amount of repairs, about $20,000.

Fraser & George—Freight steamer, just finishing, $12,000. First-class schooner, $25,000. Arrangements made to commence another.

Ayerst and Oldreive—Schooner to carry 11,000 bushels, $12,000. Arrangements made for a second, $12,000.

Devans & Keller—Steam barge, $6,000.

Robert Anglin, Jr.—Two canal boats, one steam, $10,000.

W. B. & S. Anglin—A pleasure steamer, $3,000.

Folger Bros.—Rebuilding two schooners, about $10,000.

Peter Mitchel—Large amount of repairs to Bristol and Bruno, $5,000.

George Chaffney & Co., are doing probably about $10,000 repairs.

About fifty vessels, including all in our harbor, outfit, $10,000.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Just published, "The Trip to Europe," a Magazine of Information for Ocean Travellers. Can be had free of charge on application, or sent by mail on receipt of three cent stamp.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.......Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNACES, &c.

THE

Bennett Hot Air Furnace Co.,

Having removed all its branches to Cincinnati, Ohio, and its Manufactory and Warerooms from 13 and 15 West Fifth-st. to 669-715 West Eighth-st., and having no authorized agents whatever in Illinois except F. P. Heller and C. R. Chace, is prepared to receive orders from individuals and from the trade for Furnaces, Patent Room Heaters, Ventilating Columns, Laundry Heaters, and Heating Apparatus, for Steam and Hot Water. In our present location our facilities are greatly increased, and we are prepared with extensive improvements to meet the wants of the community in every particular. Address

BENNETT HOT AIR FURNACE CO.,
Cincinnati April 12, 1873. Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE SYRUP

A SPECIALTY.

On hand and arriving, strictly select, and warranted entirely satisfactory: in one and two-quart glass jars, one dozen in a case; one and five-gallon tin cans, and in kegs, half brls, and brls. And several tons rich maple sugar, in large cakes. C. O. PERRINE, cor. Lake and Market.

CITY

FOR SALE—TWO ... on Michigan-av., ... water, gas, &c. ... lease runs 1 year; ... this, $1,250. ... room, large brick ... for $1,840; ground ... can be renewed, if ... boarding-house or ... Chicago; or the two ... $2,500 cash, subject ... Apply to P. A. BROW...

A large and nearly new ... ing about 25 rooms, ... laundry, large cellar, ... in perfect order and ... 10 years; ground rent ... throughout, and occup... by owner; now full of ... near Union Park and ... be sold with or without ... the best lease and ... The ground rent is not ... the ground. Apply to ...

FOR SALE—10 LO... Stewart. 25 feet on Langley-av. ... third-sts. ... corner Forty-... 150 feet on Kenwood-... Forty-eighth-sts., with ... Kimbark-av., ... seventh-sts. ... on Indiana-av. ... fourth-sts. 10 lots on Western-av. ... 10 lots on Laughton ... 10 lots on Second and ... Noble. ... on Michigan-av. ... with 2-story frame ... Harrison and Polk-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD ... streets: State, Burns... baldi, Hanover, Butler, ... ray, and Halsted; also on ... and Stewart-avs; also ... Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seven... Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirt... ty-second, Thirty-third, ... seventh, Fontaine, and Th... Warranty deeds. A very ... time, 6 per cent interest. ... owner, ALBERT CRANE...

FOR SALE—BY G. S. ... ington-st. Jackson-st., fine manufa... feet, south front, between ... Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story ... st., on easy terms. South Sangamon-st., ... ment brick houses between ... Chicago-av., 3 lots betwe... G. S. HUBBA...

FOR SALE—2-STORY A... Van Buren-st., east of ... May 1, $8,000. 2-story frame on Van Bur... 2-story frame on West J... $7,500. Desirable residences and ... the city.

FOR SALE—FRAME HO... Centre-av., near Tyler-... Marshfield-av., near Tyler ... well located lots, outside ... ment. Wood-st., near VanBuren ... Campbell-av., corner W... and one on adjoining lot, ... HENRY WALL...

FOR SALE—AT A BA... basement and lot, No. ... west of State-st. 7 good ... Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREA... easy terms, 48 feet full ... between Madison and Mon... COVERT, 57 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS ... $3 a week, and own a ... these lots from $400 to $500 ... balance at the rate of $3 a ... of the fire limits, on the high... and let us take you to see ... STORY & SON, 145 South ... Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 WARR... lina-st., large two-story ... very desirable place. MEAD...

FOR SALE—GREAT BAR... bash-av., near Twenty-six... foot, one-third cash, balance ... per cent; must be sold within ... COB WEIL & CO., corne... born-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGA... business lots in the Cit... south front, on Madison-st. ... SCOVILLE, 130 West Washing...

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ... near street cars, nearly ... ments and large lots. Price ... F. CUSHING & CO., 23 Cent...

FOR SALE—MARBLE FR... Buren-st., near Marshfield-... Side as part payment for ... Price, $10,000; only $2,500 ... FRITSCH, Real Estate Office, ...

FOR SALE—CHOICE R... property, city lots, house... VON FRITSCH, Real Estate ...

FOR SALE—984 PRAIRIE... basement marble front hous... $25,000 or $36,000 respectively. ... A. GALLOWAY & SON, corne...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANG... lots on Jackson and Adams-... av. Address McCALLY, Build...

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW ... Erie-st., between Robey and ... easy. Inquire of owner, S. M... Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW ... very near horse and steam ... $3,500—$500 each year. Also ... front on Prairie-av., lot ... ments. ULRICH & BOND, 87 D...

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRO... basement brick houses, ... provements, situated on West Mo... lina and Wood-sts., north front, ... block in the West Division; ... Also two lots, with good 2-story ... 5 rooms, with a fine set of shade ... easy terms. Apply at house, ...

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ... West Washington-st., ... steam, and has all modern ... COE, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE ... ... on Lake-st. for resident... country. Room 1, No. 102 East R...

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON ... east front, near Thirty-ninth-... 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LO... House and lot, Thirty-first-st., ... House and lot, Calumet-av., ... House and lot, West Adams-st. ... 50x150, Langley near Forty-second ... Also some acre property at Wash... want offers. LEVI, WING & CO. ...

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME ... ment house of 10 rooms, all ... lot, 25x125, northwest corner ... SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon ... Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x266 FEET, NO... of South Park-av. and Thirty-... yard. Terms very easy. SNYD... Building, northeast corner Monroe...

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 FEET ON ... st., south front, full depth, bet... lin-sts; terms easy. J. D. HARVE...

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ... born-st.; all modern improvemen... ises.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., C... lot 80x148, sewer, water, gas, etc. ... 14 Nixon Building, northeast corn... Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE ON... left on Ogden-av., 2 blocks south ... 150 feet wide, $1,000—$600 cash. ... good 8-room house, new, water ... barn, gas-pipes, on one of the best ... $4,250, call and get possession by the ... terms. 286 Fulton—a most comfor... Apply Friday, at 26 Central Union ... trance, of the owner, or in evening ... HALL.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER ... st., outside fire limits, 2 blocks fr... feet front, at $75 a foot, on easy ter... HALL, Room 26 Central Union Bl... trance.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH—NEW H... ... balance of $2,500 in ... Grove, South Side, by W. W. WATS...

FOR SALE—BY MRS. B. M. ... Madison-st., Room 11: On North ... story frames, with lease; small store ...

FOR SALE—120 FEET ON VAN B... Centre-av. CANFIELD & MATTE...

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON ... Side, fronting south on Superior-... CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT ... near Leavitt-st. Has every convenie... av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 ...

FOR SALE—3-STORY BRICK 13-RO... West Washington-st., with the fo... ise. Immediate possession. D. LE... Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES ... and Twentieth-st., a large, fine re... feet of ground. Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., a g... with lot 75x178 feet. These desirable residences will be offe... very reasonable terms. B. W...

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HOUSES ... Davis-st., one block from Western-av... of them $400 cash, $1,200 five years, ... good order. Julien-st., one block fro... Wood-st., $600; what is the use of ... a mile west of Central Park? M. ... Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAI... northwest corner Desplaines and W... best manufacturing property in the cit... CHARLES HOTEL, 43 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORY AN... ment, good repairs, with 23 foot ... north of Thirty-third-st.; price $6,0... house No. 128 Oakley-st., near Fulton ... lot front, and small barn; price $5,000; ... 24, 25, 26, 28, and 40 Wabansia-av. ... 1 between Lake and Ellis-avs.; each ... basement, with 20-foot lot; price $5,000 ...

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF S... House and lot 440 Warren-av. Lots ... outside fire limits. A. L. SINGER... Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—3 THREE-STORY BRI... marble fronts—together with lots, ... all modern improvements, sub... water-basins, furnace, ranges, ... for first-class houses ... and these houses will be sol... the premises to the owner. T. ...

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEV... north of Thirty-seventh-st., cheap an... MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and ...

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEM... house, furnace, gas fixtures, ... near Park-row. SNYDER & LEE, ... northeast corner Monroe and LaSa...

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASE... octagon-front house; brick barn, &c. ... near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, ... northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle...

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25x125 ... Wabash-av., north of ... SNYDER & LEE, No. 1 ... corner of Monroe and La...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME DWELLING HOUSES on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.; one has 8 rooms, water, gas, &c. Rents at $840 a year; on leased ground; lease runs 1 year; ground rent, $25 per month; price for this, $1,250. The other has 14 rooms, water, gas, bath-room, large brick cellar, and large barn; rented last year for $1,840; ground rent, $25 per month; runs one year; can be renewed, if wanted; price, $1,750; suitable for boarding-house or two families; the greatest bargain in Chicago; or the two together, if taken immediately, for $2,500 cash, subject to payment of $150 taxes for 1872. Apply to P. A. BROWN, 160 Dearborn-st.

ALSO,

A large and nearly new wood and brick dwelling, containing about 25 rooms, bath-room, water closet, gas fixtures, laundry, large cellar, also good barn, wood and coal shed; in perfect order and condition; on leased ground, running 10 years; ground rent only $12.50 per annum; furnished throughout, and occupied as a first-class boarding-house by owner; now full of boarders; location unexceptionable, near Union Park and Brown School, on Madison-st.; will be sold with or without furniture at a great bargain; it is the best lease and cheapest property on the West Side. The ground rent is not 2 per cent on the present value of the ground. Apply to OWNER, 695 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x156 corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 1 block of Kenwood station.
49x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170, on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Raven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:
Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 2 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK ON Van Buren-st., east of Robey, will be completed by May 1, $8,000.
2-story frame on Van Buren-st., corner Hoyne, $8,000.
2-story frame on West Jackson-st., east of Throop, $7,500.
Desirable residences and residence lots in all parts of the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:
Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.
Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.
Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories; $4,500.
Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,800.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COTTAGE WITH basement and lot, No. 306 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st. 7 good rooms, closets, and new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, 48 feet full depth lot on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Inquire of JOHN COVERT, 57 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $3 a week, and own a home of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down; balance at the rate of $3 a week. They are just out side of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. Call and let us take you to see them free of charge. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 WARREN-AV., CORNER PAULina-st., large two-story frame, lot 76 feet front, a very desirable place. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—2 LOTS ON WAbash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 185 feet deep, $225 a foot, one-third cash, balance one and two years, with 8 per cent; must be sold within a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST business lots in the City of Chicago, 80x183 feet, south front, on Madison-st., east of Franklin. J. W. SCOVILLE, 150 West Washington-st., cor. Desplaines.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON THE WEST SIDE, near street cars, nearly complete, with fine improvements and large lots. Price low and easy terms. WM. F. CUSHING & CO., 32 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSES ON VAN Buren-st., near Marshfield-av. Will take lot on South Side as part payment for second house from corner. Price, $16,000; only $2,500 cash down. OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Office, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE, ACRE property, city lots, houses, and farms, by OTTO VON FRITSCH, Real Estate Dealer, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—984 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY AND basement marble front house, 25 or 50 feet of ground, $26,000 or $36,000 respectively. Improvements cost $18,000. A. GALLOWAY & SON, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES AND lots on Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Address McCALLY, Builder, 1061 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne, with lot; terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 135 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—GOOD NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, very near horse and steam cars, South Side, for only $3,500—$500 each year. Also two-story house, east front on Prairie-av., lot 25x125 to alley, $4,700, easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low, and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 8 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, LOT 50x125, West Washington-st., corner Lincoln; house is heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPerty on Lake-st., for residence property in city or country. Room 1, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH east front, near Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 179 WALNUT-ST.
House and lot, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
House and lot, Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second.
House and lot, West Adams-st.
50x166, Langley near Forty-second-st.
Also some acre property at Washington Heights. We want offers. LEVI, WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK BASEment house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 40x125, northwest corner Monroe and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x266 FEET, NORTHEAST CORNER of South Park-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., on the boulevard. Terms very easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 FEET ON EAST MADISONst., south front, full depth, between Wells and Franklin-sts; terms easy. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 153 NORTH DEARborn-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, lot 50x140, sewer, water, gas, etc. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE ONLY LOT I HAVE left on Ogden-av., 2 blocks south of Twelfth-st., avenue 150 feet wide, $1,000—$500 cash. 890 Fulton.—If you want a good 8-room house, new, water on 2 floors, 2½ stories, gas-pipes, on one of the best blocks on Fulton, for $4,000, call and get possession by the 1st of May, on easy terms. 890 Fulton—a most comfortable home—$4,600. Apply Friday, at 26 Central Union Block, Market-st. or of the owner, or in evening at 890 Fulton-st. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER ON WEST LAKEst., outside fire limits, 2 blocks from Western-av., 78½ feet front, at $75 a foot, on easy terms, worth $160. M. HALL, Room 26, Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, 25x125, balance of $3,500 in monthly payments. Grove, South Side, by W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MRS. B. M. RANSFORD, 167 Madison-st., Room 11: On North Wells-st., 2 one-story frames, with lease; small store in front.

FOR SALE—120 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Centre-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT ON THE NORTH Side, fronting south on Superior-st., near Rush-st. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT ON PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st. Has every convenience. Will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK 12-ROOM HOUSE, 644 West Washington-st., with the furniture, at a bargain. Immediate possession. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES—INDIANA-AV. and Twentieth-st., a large, fine residence, with 50 or [illegible] feet of ground.
Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st., a good frame house, with lot 75x178 feet.
These desirable residences will be offered for a few days at very reasonable terms. B. W. THOMAS, 174 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HOUSES AND LOT ON Curtis-st., one block from Western-av., at $2,700 each; [illegible] $400 cash, $1,200 five years, balance monthly; good order. Julien-st., one block from Milwaukee-av. Wood-st., $600; what is the use of paying the same [illegible] mile west of Central Park? M. HALL, 26 Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—121X100 FEET northwest corner Desplaines and Mather-sts.; the best manufacturing property in the city. Apply at ST. CHARLES HOTEL, 48 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BRICK BASEment, good repairs, with 33 foot lot, Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.; price $8,000; easy terms. [illegible] No. 128 Oakley-st., near Fulton, 12 rooms, lot 30 [illegible] and small barn; price $5,000; easy terms. Houses [illegible], and 30 Waupansch-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), between Lake and Ellis-avs.; each house 2-story and basement, with 20-foot lot; price $5,000 each; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IF SOLD AT ONCE. House and lot 469 Warren-av. Lots on Jackson-st., outside fire limits. A. L. SINGER, southeast corner Madison and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—3 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, marble fronts—together with lots, situated on the southeast corner Union Park Place and Carroll-av; houses with all modern improvements, sub-basements, bath-rooms, water-basins, furnace, ranges, brick barns, and every appointment for first-class houses; the vicinity is [illegible], and these houses will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the premises to the owner. T. E. COURTNEY.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 50 FEET, south of Thirty-seventh-st., cheap and on easy terms. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, furnace, gas fixtures, &c., on Indiana-av., near Park-row. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, marble-front house; brick barn, &c.; new; on Park-av., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x173 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., cheap. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
A nice brick house and barn, on a corner, on Indiana-av., $13,000.
A good marble-front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., $15,000.
Marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., east front.
Marble-front house No. 897 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.
2-story brick house, with 44 feet of ground, No. 19 Lake-av., $11,000.
2-story brick house, No. 50 Twenty-eighth-st., $11,000.
Also a number of first-class houses on the avenues, eligibly located, varying in price from $20,000 to $60,000.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER ROBEY AND POLK-STS., grocery and residence, 14 rooms, large barn and lot, $4,500. Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, two-story and basement 11 room brick house, finely finished and all modern improvements, $7,000; easy terms; a great bargain. No. 339 Warren-av., 30 ft south front lot, 1½ story frame house, 8 rooms, large barn; $6,000—$2,250 cash, balance on time. Fine lot for dry goods or grocery store, Madison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, 22 feet south front, with party walls built; on long time and low interest. Lots within one block of Lawndale depot, between Ogden-av. and Twenty-second-st.; $22 per foot. Lots one block west of Fort Wayne Railroad, at Forty-ninth-st. T. B. BROWN, Room 9 Fidelity Bank Building, 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block, N. W. corner Madison and Market-sts.:
FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Two-story and basement marble front house, 19 rooms, with all modern improvements; brick barn, etc.; Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
Two-story and basement brick house, good barn, etc.; lot 30x178 to an alley; Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, and 50 foot lot; West Jackson-st., near Centre-av.
Three-story and basement brick house, Carpenter-st., near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIful residence lots, north and south fronts. This property immediately adjoins the city and fire limits, and lies between South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av. Oakwood boulevard is 100 feet wide and is being improved by the South Park Commissioners, without expense to the property fronting on it.
Also, lots on Egan-av. and South Park boulevard, in the same tract, and on Vincennes-av.
For builders, or those seeking sites for elegant residences in the most convenient and attractive locality outside of city limits, no property offers greater inducements than this. Very easy terms can be given to purchasers.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, at 12 o'clock m., on the premises, 2 cottages 6 rooms each, and lots each 25x124 feet, on Baltic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.
1 cottage 6 rooms, and lot 24x124 feet, on Atlantic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second.
2 lots on Wentworth-av., near Fifty-first-st., east front, each 25x125 feet.
Sale peremptory and without reserve.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AND INDIANA-AVS., CORners of Fifty-third-st. High ground, adjacent to South Park; long time, at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money. As an investment, nothing can be more absolutely certain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME NO. 119 PEORIA-st., lot 50 feet, east front, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 308 Walnut-st.; price, $4,500; house in good order, and contains 11 rooms, besides closets. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to owner, 915½ West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ASHLEY AND FOURTH-sts., near Robey.
Lots on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
Lots on Paulina-st., near Van Buren.
25 feet on Van Buren-st., east of Lincoln, at a bargain.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MY TWO HOUSES ON SOUTH Park-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., with lot 50x180, east front. The houses are two-story and basement, thoroughly built, conveniently arranged, with hot and cold water, bathrooms, water-closets, and modern improvements. E. S. HULBURD, 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—VERMONT MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 3 stories and basement, on Van Buren-st., west of Ashland-av. Would take other property, city or suburban, in part payment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARKst.: A brick house, with gas, water, sewerage, &c., and 50-foot corner lot, at Oakland, $11,000. Also, houses on South and West Sides.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES, FRONTING 1,020 FEET ON Lake-st., at Northwestern Car Works; small payment; long time. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—100 THIRD-AV., 3 BLOCKS SOUTH of Government Buildings (Custom-House), with front on Dearborn-st., only $14,500, in 5 payments. 276 Wabash-av., 4-story marble front, lot 25x165. Acres, 4 blocks from Boulevard, east of Central Park; a bargain. Four fine acre blocks, 2 blocks from Station, South Englewood, $1,100; will retail for $300 per lot. 500 lots at Irving Park at low prices. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 125 feet and nice 2-story frame house, trees and shrubbery, Adams-st., one block west of Western-av., $12,000. Basement cottage, 12 rooms, No. 172 South Wood-st., $4,500; No. 456 West VanBuren-st., 10 rooms, gas, sewer, barn, newly painted, $6,500; new marble-front houses, Park-av., near Wood-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., No. 24 Sixteenth-st., 3-story and basement brick; modern improvements.

FOR SALE—ERIE-ST.—25 FEET BETWEEN CLARK and LaSalle-sts., s. f., or will exchange for South Side property. F. C. VIERLING, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES CHOICE LAND, FRONTing Lake-Shore Drive, and running west to Halsted-st.; cheap, and terms easy. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50x110 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVEav., near Thirty-second-st. Price, $120 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEGANT 15-ROOM MARble houses Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., Prairie and Michigan-avs., $15,000, $18,000, $25,000. Only $2,000 cash. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF THE MOST DESIRAble residence property in Chicago, fronting Union Park, at a bargain, and on easy terms. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES WHO WILL BUILD AND Improve—I will sell a number of fine building spots, 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, or half a block, or 5 acres, at low rates and on easy terms to those who will build good houses. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., 10 ACRES NEAR depot on Illinois Central, at Seventieth-st.
40 acres north of Seventy-fifth-st. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LAND IN SEC. 7, 37, 13, AT A bargain. AYRES & ROFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL DESIRAble residences; also, choice variety of lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park Depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—40 ACRES OF HIGH RIDGE on the County-road, between Galena and Chicago & Pacific Railroads. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BALTIMORE & OHIO ROAD, 40 acres in Sec 31, 38, 14. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY WE HAVE CHOICE acre tracts, south of city limits, also a few tracts of Lake shore property, suitable for first-class residences. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, EAST FRONT, ON STONY Island-av., between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depot. Lots in Austin. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL Station and school, a 2-story house containing 11 rooms; nearly new and in complete order; lot 50x125. Price, $3,500; small amount down, and balance in month by payments if desired. Apply to T. MAPLE & CO., Room 53 Central Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A NEW, DOUBLE, 2-story frame house on Fulton-st. with 10 years' ground lease at $60 per year. $3,200 will buy 2-story 10-room brick house with lot, near horse-cars. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—17 ACRES, EAST front, on Halsted-st., between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts., opposite Beck's Park and the Normal School. Can be retailed at a large profit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, beautiful residence, with large corner lot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE NORmal School, two first-class houses in every respect, each containing 8 rooms, bath room, &c; lots 50x125; low price and easy terms. A bargain will be given if sold at once. Apply to T. MAPLE & Co., Room 53 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—40 ACRES ON Seventy-fifth-st., lying between Cornell and South Chicago. High, dry land. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—132 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, near the depot. Also, 5-acre blocks fronting Eighty-seventh-st. Will sell to builders on 5 years' time without any cash payment, if purchaser will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VICINITY OF HYDE PARK—HOUSE new and newly furnished; good grounds; new barn and carriage house. A bargain for cash. E 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN NORTH EVANSton, 5 minutes' walk of depot, house contains 8 rooms, lot 100x200 feet. Price $3,300, easy terms. Possession given May 1. SAMUEL FOLKEY, Water Office, corner LaSalle and Adams.

FOR SALE—SIX 30-ACRE PIECES IN TOWNS OF Lake, Worth, and Lyons, at from $40 to $300 per acre. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT THE WEST Forty-eighth-st. depot, within a quarter of a mile of the Northwestern car shops. Some good houses and building lots at Austin, and some acre property cheap at Humboldt boulevard and near Irving Park. CRAFTS & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RIDGELAND—51 ACRES ON RIDGEland-av., midway between Ridgeland Station, on Galena Railroad, and Gale Station, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, $700 per acre; best bargain in the market, by W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR ALL THE stations, a first-class 2-story house, containing 10 rooms, bath-room, etc.; brick basement, lot 50x175, with barn; fruit and shade trees. Apply to T. MAPLE & CO., Room 53, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, with 8 large rooms, besides closets, brick basement, bay windows, marble mantels, all in good style, for $3,500, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, AT OAK Park, 8 miles west of Chicago, on C. & N. W. Railway. Terms easy to suit purchaser. Apply to H. SCHREDER 149 North Union-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—187 CHOICE LOTS at Riverside; large map showing location in my office. Trading men, make a note of this. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT PARK SIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 11 acres, which can be retailed at large profit; this property adjoins depot; commutation fare, 10 cents. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits, only 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 250 gallons per minute of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $400 to $800. We can furnish printed abstract of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., several acre tracts on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, west of Halsted-st.
10 acres on State-st., near Hawthorn, $1,500 per acre.
50 or 70 acres on Twelfth-st. and Desplaines River.
12 acres on Harrison-st., corner city limits, $2,250 per acre.
712 feet on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park, $2,200.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE LOTS; HIGH STATE OF CULtivation; good dry land; 32 miles from Chicago; on Fort Wayne Railroad; one-fourth mile from Hobart; population, 1,000; price, including city lot, $500; cash, $25; balance, $10 monthly. Office days, Monday and Friday, 9 to 3. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A NEAT GOTHIC dwelling, brick basement, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, and furnace; lot 142x153 feet, with fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBT. GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT, by 150, for $250; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, or $10 monthly payments. Come and see them. ROBERT COMMONS, 141 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE STATION—80 ACRES ON Ninety-fifth-st., west of Burnside Station, Illinois Central Railroad. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds, at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,800, $4,500, $5,000, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired; also, houses to rent. Inquire of the owner, at 74 Dearborn-st., or at Hinsdale, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. W. ¼ SEC. 30 AND 160 acres in blocks north ½ Sec. 7, all on the highest ridge in Washington Heights. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 28 ACRES ON NORTH Branch, and accessible by gravel road; also near railroad. The premises are adjacent to city, and available for subdivision. E. MANIERRE, 13 Honore Block, or 1094 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, BLOCKS, AND ACRE PROPerty in vicinity of Central Park and new car-works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
10 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 13, fronting Madison-st.
4 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 13.
40 acres fronting Douglas Park Boulevard and Twelfth-st., on very easy terms of payment.
J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, COR. lot (near depot) 100x128 feet deep, will sell at $6 per foot; lots in same block selling at $10 per foot. Address X 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—House of 13 rooms and barn, and lot 146x235, at Hinsdale. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 106 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARKst.: Houses and large lots at Maywood, ranging in price from $4,000 to $7,500. Also, house at Oak Park, $5,500.

FOR SALE—AT OAKLAND—AN ELEGANT HOME, with all modern conveniences—house finely finished off inside, good barn, and large yard and garden, near horse and steam cars. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO RAISE money—1,000 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood, for $12 per foot only. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50 feet by 150 feet, with good streets, sidewalks, and beautiful large shade trees, for $500. Terms one-quarter cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, or in monthly payments. JOHN CULVER, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRE-LOTS, NEW COTTAGE ON each; half improved; good, dry land; some timber; at Hobart Station; Chicago, 32 miles. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Fridays and Mondays. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE selling lots, half acres, and blocks in the original of this growing suburb, on four, five, and six years' time. Call and get a plat. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FEW FIRST-class residences, all near depot, built by the owners to live in, with an eye to comfort and convenience; plenty of shrubbery, and fruit of all kinds, asparagus, etc. Photographs of two can be seen at KERLER, PLATT & CO.'S, 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN FRUIT, SMALL BRICK house, near a town of 12,000 inhabitants; price $1,500. Apply to J. L. CURTIS & CO., No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—1 LOT ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN Thirtieth and Fortieth, and 1 lot on West Harrison-st., or out of fire-limits. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—SMALL RESIDENCE, WORTH FROM $3,000 to $5,000; will exchange some lots unincumbered in desirable location in city. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT ON monthly payments. Address, stating locality, R 79, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

ANY PERSON WELL POSTED IN THE FRUIT business, having means enough to fit up in good style for that purpose, can hear of a first-class opportunity by applying at TANNER BROS.' Restaurant, No. 89 South Clark-st.

A RARE CHANCE — A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $2,500. Sales, $6,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Dorr Co., Wis.

A GOOD GROCERY AND SALOON FOR SALE cheap, in a good location. Lease of store given. Address X 87, Tribune office.

A FORTUNE GUARANTEED TO A GOOD BUSIness man who will invest $500 in a legitimate business, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

A GOOD PAYING DINING-ROOM, ICE-CREAM, and oyster parlors, on South Side, for sale low on account of owner going South; rooms over for family and boarders. Small capital required. A great bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. Address E 82, Tribune office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, 178 BLUE ISLANDav.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE ON East Randolph-st. For particulars inquire at 72 East Harrison-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

A SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE, called "Italian Joe's;" in a good location, well-established; has a big run of custom; well fitted up; to be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at the saloon 287 South Clark-st.

A SHOEMAKER SHOP, WITH SHOW CASE AND some custom work, for sale; also shop for rent. By H. GUNDERMANN, 343 South State-st.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IN EVERY PARticular; must sell on account of sickness. Apply at Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st. J. F. LATSHAW.

BLACKSMITH SHOP WITH STOCK AND TOOLS, for sale, corner of Lincoln-av. and Larrabee-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD—PARTNERS PROcured. Good business-openings on hand for men with $300 to $10,000. Worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

BENNARD RESTAURANT FOR SALE — NO. 100 East Madison-st., for cash or good Chicago real estate. Inquire of C. J. BENNARD, at Restaurant.

BANKRUPT SALE—GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED —The stock of toys and fancy goods, baby carriages, carts and wagons, croquet sets, base-ball goods, flags, lanterns, &c., &c., of J. A. PIERCE & CO., 129 West Madison-st., is offered for sale at a great bargain for a few days, at wholesale or retail. Store open daily. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

BALBEC SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS FOR sale or rent at a bargain, corner of Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern & Rock Island Railroad, with side-track for accommodation of works, including the ground, four brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Balbec system. The buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Room 4, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE on Canal-st., near Madison. A good chance for a man with small capital. Address S 13, Tribune office.

GOOD FLOUR-MILL, WELL LOCATED, FOR sale; will be sold cheap or exchanged. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

LIGHT, NICE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR sale; well established and paying; expenses light; everything in order; price $2,000; full investigation permitted. Address F 63, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE OF ONE of the best paying billiard and sample-rooms on the West Side for sale. Address S 25, Tribune office.

THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, AND FIXTURES OF a retail grocery, doing a large business, in a first-class neighborhood, for sale. Terms cash. Address S 45, Tribune office.

THE BEST CIGAR STORE IN CHICAGO FOR sale; best location, doing from $25 to $50 per day. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TWO VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE, 50 miles from Chicago; on railroad; water power; five run burrs each; sold to close up an estate. For particulars and terms apply to, or address, I. B. WALLER, Executor, 280 State-st., Room 8.

TO CAPITALISTS — AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered for an investment of $10,000 to $20,000 in a manufacturing business now paying 30 per cent., and half the orders standing over for want of larger facilities. Treasurership or superintendency would be given, if desired, to a first-class man. Address D 93, Tribune office.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THE Merchants' Dining Rooms, No. 53 West Madison-st. The Merchants' has three ladies' dining rooms attached, has been recently refitted throughout, and it has the best trade on the West Side. It is the finest chance for a party with small means to invest in a strictly cash business in Chicago. Apply on the premises. WHYLAND & FOSS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—FROM 4 CLARK-ST., ON THE 16TH, a black-and-white spaniel dog. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to Room 4, Loomis Building, Clark and Water-sts.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., 14 rooms; brick barn. Apply at Room 13, 149 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, TWO-STORY and basement house, 1079 Wabash-av. Inquire over market, corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

TO RENT—459 BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWO-STORY house, 11 rooms, water up and down, good barn and a little garden, with wine grapery; good for two families. M. J. FABRIES, 73 Eleventh-st., in the rear house.

TO RENT — 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, containing 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,400 per annum. For particulars inquire 111 State-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A PLEASANT 2-STORY frame dwelling, with bath-room; will be put in excellent order. 124 South Morgan-st.; $600. Apply to J. FORSYTHE, Room 9, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—BRICK 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, all modern improvements, including furnace, 60 Marshfield-av., within one block of Van Buren-st. cars and Ashland-av., at low rent if satisfactory tenant. F. C. WELLS, 58 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house on Lake-st., opposite Union Park, and frame house on Fulton-st., north of park, with 14 rooms and barn. Rent reasonable. Apply 43 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT house on North LaSalle-st., near Oak. All modern improvements. Apply to JOHN McEWEN, 243 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, low to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 3-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling No. 12 Eldridge-court; rent $1,800 a year. Also 2-story frame dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block. Rent $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 13 rooms, with modern improvements, fully furnished. W. J. BARNEY, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-rom and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE FURNISHed, 584 Michigan-av., with a large brick barn; contains all modern improvements. Rent, $3,600 for one year. None but desirable parties need apply. W. R. BURDICK.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—OF NO. 111 North Paulina-st., near Union Park. Inquire at 109½ North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, ONE OF THE MOST desirable cottages in the city; 8 rooms, basement, and barn. Inquire on the premises, No. 892 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS COTTAGES NOS. 249 and 259 Douglas place (Thirty-fifth-st.), near Prairie-av. Also first-class brick house corner Dayton-st. and Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, No. 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—NO. 1087 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE IS A two-story frame, with brick basement, containing 12 rooms; has bath room and closets. Lot 30x180, with frame barn. The location is one of the best. For admission or particulars apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOTHIC COTTAGE — NO. 38 OAKav., second street south of Douglas-place, and near Cottage Grove railroad, containing eight rooms with ten or more closets, brick cellar, etc., on a 50 foot lot. Rent $8.0. Apply at 44 Oak-av., or at the hardware store Nos. 58 and 60 Lake-st. EDWIN HUNT & SONS.

TO RENT—1029 AND 1033 MICHIGAN-AV., IN THE block corner Twenty-eighth-st.; $1,300 per annum. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, furnished, to a gentleman and wife, located on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-first-st.; owner will take the rent in board. FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT, 115 CALUmet-av. Apply to M. F. TULEY, No. 3 City-Hall.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, north house in block on State-st., corner Division, with all modern improvements; rent $1,200. Inquire of PAGE & SPRAGUE, 48 Erie-st.

TO RENT—136 THROOP-ST.—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, cold and hot water, baths; possession given immediately. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—1222 PRAIRIE-AV., HOUSE OF 13 rooms, and barn. All modern improvements. G. L. HOODLESS, Room 13, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 942 Wabash-av., from May 1. J. W. WAUGHOP, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES ON Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; 15 rooms; $2,500. Michigan and Prairie-av., $1,200, $1,350, and $1,800. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 445 WEST JACKson-st., 8 rooms, gas, water, barn, large lot; $50. Two-story frame, 1450 State-st., 10 rooms and store, $50. Also nice cottage, 212 North Halsted-st., 6 rooms, $25. 214 North Halsted-st., store and 2 rooms on first floor, 5 rooms up-stairs, $45. Also three 2-story houses on Irving-place, between Leavitt and Oakley, and Adams and Monroe-sts.; one at $45, and two at $35 each. D. E. FISKE, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 348 WEST MONROE-ST., 13 rooms, with barn. Also house with brick basement, with an acre of ground used for gardening, corner of Webster-av. and Racine-st. Also cottage of 6 rooms on North Side, one block from horse-cars, $30. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—512 NORTH DEARBORN-ST. INQUIRE at 85 Sigel-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, BATHroom, hot and cold water, &c.; Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st. Address N 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 139 SOUTH WOOD-ST., NICE TWOstory and basement house of 11 rooms, with good barn; rent 70 per month.

TO RENT—224 PARK-AV., TWO-STORY FRAME, with barn. PLINY B. SMITH, Room 52, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., TWOstory frame, 10 rooms, northwest corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-first-st., $75.00.
Cottage, 550 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, with gas, $50.00.
612 Washington-av., 6 rooms, with gas, $35.00.
Cottage on School-st., rear of 95 South Desplaines-st., $25.00.
No. 15 Artesian-av., 9 rooms, $40.00.
No. 71 Kinzie-st., store rooms above, $75.00.

TO RENT—NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE ON CENTREst., six-rooms; house on Perch-st.; three 2-story houses on Madison-st. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE 106 WALNUT-ST., $40. Eight-room cottage, 286 Park-av., $55. Two-story, seven-room house, 888 West Washington-st., $40. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, WABASHav., near Twenty-fifth-st., cheap to good tenant; also finely furnished marble front, same neighborhood, to responsible party willing to board four persons toward rent; good barn. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY, till Oct. 1, 2-story and basement brick house 1029 Prairie-av. Inquire on premises. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, NO. 225 TWENTY-FIFTHst., near State, 2-story and basement. J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE, 2-story and basement brick No. 111 South Wood-st., with barn and all modern improvements. Apply at once to D. C. BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH and Thirteenth-sts., 2-story and basement, stone front; very desirable; immediate possession. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, NEAR State, on Twenty-sixth-st. Possession at once. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OCONOMOWOC—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, handsomely furnished, on Lake La Belle, for the summer; barn, &c. Fruits in abundance. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 184 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LARGE, NEW, MODERN house at Maywood, near depot, 11 rooms, stone cellar and cistern, large lot, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot, hourly trains after May 1. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 48 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—COTtage of six rooms, good well, barn, with one acre of ground on School-st., between Halsted-st. and the dummy, one-half block from the school-house. Apply to PETER IVANOE, 75 Milwaukee-av., or Sunday, on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES AT ELMHURST, PLEAsant and commodious; grounds large; plenty of fruit; two minutes of depot. Address MRS. TIBBETTS, Elmhurst.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY frame dwelling with brick basement, 10 rooms, with bath-room and closets, and all modern improvements. The house has double parlors, 2 bay windows, 3 marble mantels, and built in first-class style, inclosed in an acre of ground, beautifully located within half a block of the depot, in a flourishing village, 45 minutes' ride from Chicago, on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Apply to J. C. GRIFFITHS, with Arthur C. Ducat, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS, 87 CLARK-ST., 3 houses at Maywood, $25, $30, and $40 a month.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, VERY NEW place, near depot; $60 per month. Also, house on Cottage Grove-av., at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—DESIRABLE RESIdence, with large lot, near depot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Rooms 34 and 36, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—IN WINNETKA—ANOTHER NEW house, 7 rooms, $40 per month; another of 6 rooms, $22 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE NEGOTIated in sums of $4,000, $5,000, and over, by W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000, ON INside property. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice, late E. Jacobs & Co., on diamonds and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND other securities. Purchase money mortgages wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 AND $3,500 UPON REAL estate security. LYMAN & JACKSON, 41 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS ON REAL estate. C. C. KOHLSAAT, Room 36, Major Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS on improved city property. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 5 YEARS ON GOOD SEcurity; will pay 10 per cent. Address R 91, Tribune office.

WANTD—$500 OR $1,000 FOR 1, 2, OR 3 YEARS; security given in good Ford County land. Address M, 161 North Morgan-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $75 GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING machine, with cover, nearly new, in perfect order, price $35. Residence, 7 East Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 323 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. MAchines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 256 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., STORE 635, FOR one year from May 1, to a responsible party. A. BLAKE, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 22 and 24 South Canal-st., 40x60 each, together or separate. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACturing—West Side, in the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING-APARTments in building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water, gas, and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply in building. JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, NO. 310 State-st. Also the loft of same building. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire at 111 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES—GOOD LIGHT, AND FIRST-class finish, at $12 to $25 per month, opposite Metropolitan Block, at 47 LaSalle-st., by WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Potter Palmer's Hotel. Also offices and lofts above, well lighted. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, 394 STATE-ST.; also offices, lofts, and basements in same building. C. S. WALLER, 390 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—HOTEL BUILDING ON THE CORNER of Fifth-av. and Adams-st., containing 70 rooms, including bath rooms, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water, etc., suitable for a hotel. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORE AND DWELLing, No. 145 Blue Island-av.; size 24x42; good location; is now occupied as a boot and shoe store. Inquire at 359 Halsted-st., between Ewing and Forquer.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 87 THIRDav., suitable for any business or light manufacturing. H. LOWY, southwest corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 182 LAKE-ST., near Fifth-av., 4th story. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 State-st.; good light in front and side; corner of alley; suitable for jobbing business. Apply on premises to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND FLOOR, 48 feet deep, 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire at 205.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 38.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, large and fine. Also sleeping rooms. Moderate rents. 147 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED sleeping rooms, first floor above. Also a nice light basement 24x80, marble front, at moderate rates. 278 and 280 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. Room 48, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 8 ROOMS, NO. 87 THIRD-AV., suitable for families, with all conveniences. H. LOWY, Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF SECOND story, No. 56 Lake-st. Apply to J. G. FINLAY & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE CHAMBERS EN SUITE, furnished, marble front, South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st.; handy to street cars and day board, suitable for man and wife or young men. References required; modern conveniences, including bath. Address X 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each, light and airy, in Thompson's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, HANDsomely furnished, on Michigan-av., near Tremont House; gentlemen only; references required. Address R 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS, WITH gas and use of bath-room, to a gentleman and his wife; also one large furnished room, to a gentleman. Apply at 638 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen. 140 South Green-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, WABASHav., south of Twenty-second-st.; private family; get board next door for gentleman and wife; elegant house and location; fine chance for first-class parties. Address R 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NOW OCCUPIED AS DENTAL rooms, suitable for same purpose, or a physician's office, 6 rooms. Can be had en suite, if desired. 245 West Madison-st. Inquire on the premises, or at the office of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE NUMEROUS applications for good houses to let, in all parts of the city. Parties owning same will find it to their advantage to call on J. B. CRAWFORD & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE of 7 or 8 rooms, in the vicinity of Union Park or Jefferson Park, from May 1. Address J. S. GOODMAN, 261 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished house, on South Side, on one of the avenues preferred; a liberal price will be paid, and promptly. Address W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 PLEASANT ROOMS for light housekeeping, by man and wife without children, near Madison or Randolph-st. cars, east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st. Best of reference given. Address X 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST of May, a small cottage, or two or three unfurnished rooms, for man and wife, west of Elizabeth-st., between Fulton and Van Buren. Satisfactory reference given. Address B O., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, for self and wife; no family. Address, with particulars, R 190, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A CASH TENANT, A brick house, about 10 rooms, east of Wells-st. and north of Chicago-av. Address S 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, 8 TO 10 ROOMS, unfurnished, South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st., east of State; small family; no children. Apply or address OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, 109 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM ON the West Side, for a single gentleman, with gas and use of bath-room, in a private, respectable family, where there are no children; from May 1; neighborhood near Union Park preferred. Apply, stating price, by letter, W 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST of State-st., by four young gentlemen, furnished rooms, with or without board. Address, stating particulars, No. 337, care Carrier No. 21.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE FROM 30 TO 50 applications per day for cottages, dwellings, and tenements in different divisions of the city. House-owners desiring first-class tenants will find it to their best interest to call and leave particulars at once. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished, with or without board, in a private family, by a single gentleman; will be permanent; between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts, and east of State preferred. Address R 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, PLEASANTLYlocated house in South Division. Address P. O. Box 229, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room; breakfast and tea, if convenient. Address, stating terms, R 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, A SUITable building for machine shop; would prefer owner taking an interest. J. F. LATSHAW, Room 13, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a large single room or suite of rooms, without board, on the South Side; references exchanged. Address D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, OR SOONER, lower part of house or cottage of 6 or 8 rooms, in good repair and neighborhood, on West Side, by a responsible and prompt-paying tenant. Rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address, with full particulars, X 44 Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS WE HAVE HORSES OF EVERY DESCRIPtion, we can furnish anything a man may wish. A spanking bay team just in from Michigan, beauties, good goers, and can fool them off a locomotive if you wish to. Who wants them? Also a lot of second-hand buggies and carriages that must be closed out this week. BRADLEY & WILLS, 261 and 263 State-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; car-load of horses to be sold this morning to the highest bidder; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. C. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, weight about 800 lbs, kind and sound; price $75; also 1 single harness and saddle, cheap. Apply at 339 Walnut-st., or 59 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY carriages, top and open buggies, at our new repository; prices reasonable. H. F. HILL, Nos. 17 and 19 Clinton-st.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, &c.; a great variety at low prices, 267 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROEKE CONCORD buggy, with shifting top, little used, and set double harness. Inquire of WM. C. TAYLOR, Am. Bridge Co., Office 351 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STYLISH BAY MARE, large tail, fast; also, harness and buggy, cheap. Address V 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 108 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SADDLE PONIES, TWO TROTting geldings, fast pacer, workers and drivers. Omaha Stables. H. C. WILBUR & BRO., 187 Michigan-av.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY buggies, business and delivery wagons, baby carriages, harness, etc., is at the new repository of MILLAR & PARSONS, 125 West Washington-st.; no shoddy work in this establishment; everything guaranteed.

WANTED—TO BUY A PHAETON BUGGY. MUST be a bargain for cash. Address R 72, Tribune office.

WANTED — SEVERAL DRAUGHT HORSES, weighing 1,300 or 1,400, for lumber wagons. Apply at Planing Mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st., and Stewart-av.

WANTED—AT WARD, STEVENS & CO.'S PLANing Mill, 634 and 636 State-st., a good heavy span of team horses in exchange for mill work.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD, SOUND, RELIAble buggy horse, well broke, and not afraid of the cars. BRAXLEY & PATTERSON, corner Canal and Beber-sts., on railroad.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, RELIABLE BUGGY horse; one not afraid of cars. Apply at 101 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DELIVERY WAGON, WITH cover. Address, giving description, O 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SOUND AND STYLish horse, suitable for lady to drive; must be gentle and reliable in every respect. Address or call on D. F. KENLY, corner South Water and Franklin-sts.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ONE NO. 1 GROCERY CLERK AND one delivery clerk that fully understands the care of horses. Must be both single young men, and come well recommended for ability and good character. Call at 682 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. INQUIRE at 209 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS AT HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON, 107 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GREENHOUSE MEN—ONE FIRST-class man and two or three second-class; need not apply unless well qualified and recommended. W. B. FARRELL, 267 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEN PAINTERS, AT CORNER NORTH Clark-st. and Belden-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKers. 260 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOTTLER — ONE THAT UNDERstands the mineral water business can address A 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, MARBLE CUTTERS and polishers. Apply at 945 West Lake-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD CABINET MAKERS. APPLY 25 Cork-st., near Reuben and Fourth-st.

WANTED—A SPINNER—NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS need apply. JOHN E. CORWITH, Woolen Mills, Galena, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER for steady, and one for Saturdays and Sundays. Call at 149 South Desplaines-st., corner Adams.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL PAINTER TO work on scales. Inquire at 45 and 47 West Washington-st. J. E. FORSYTH & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED STAIR BUILDER to take charge of stair department in a manufacturing establishment. First-class man wanted. Address with reference, STAIRS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPER at 691 West Madison-st.

WANTED — 10 FIRST-CLASS LATHERS AT 73 South Halsted-st., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS TO take contracts for building at Highwood. Every mechanic there has made money and secured good home paid for. In Chicago all are growing poorer. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN MOULDING machine. Apply to McDOUGAL & McKINLAY, 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER. CALL AT KUHNS' European Hotel, at 1 o'clock this day. L. C. GARWOOD.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—150 LABORERS AND 25 TEAMS, AND 5 teamsters for railroad work. Good work, good wages, and free fare. A. ANDERSON & CO., 13 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR A NEW road, 100 miles from Chicago; wages at first, $1.75 per day; board with farmers, $3.50 a week; plenty of station-work at liberal prices. Also, 50 choppers and 100 farm hands for Illinois; wages from $20 to $26 per month and board. For particulars and transportation apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., or No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—4 LIVE MEN FOR LIGHT SUMMER job. Call or address, with stamp, SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—200 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas, 100 woodchoppers for Indiana, 3 men with wives to keep boarding-house. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 113 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—AT THE WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 East Kinzie-st., a young man to act as porter; German or Swede preferred; apply at the office from 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS; FREE FARE; 200 LAborers and mechanics for Texas; 20 farm-hands. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PERSON OF GOOD ADDRESS CAN find employment to pay his way at St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN, READY FOR business, to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3. $30 to $40 per week; sure money.

WANTED—50 MORE RAILROAD-MEN ON A NEW road not far from Chicago; plenty of station work. Apply early to HJORTH & CO., 210 South Water.

WANTED—20 OR 30 SMART MEN TO SELL PROF. HENRY'S non-explosive powder for kerosene oil. We offer at such terms as will afford $4 to $6 a day. One young man only 16 years old is now making $40 a week. Only a small capital required; profits 200 to 400 per cent. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

WANTED — CANVASSERS FOR THREE NEW sewing machine attachments. Large profits on all our goods. 179 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (IRISH) TO WORK in a saloon. Apply at 98 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED— 75 MORE TRACK-LAYERS AND laborers, to leave to-day; good wages; sure pay. Call on SHAW & WILSON, 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 79 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, AND one for second work. Good city references required. Call at 180 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A SWEDISH COOK AND SECOND girl; also, girls of all nationalities for the best of families and boarding-houses. Mrs. WHITTAKER, 295 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of four; no children; liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a private family. Apply 512 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT 75 ASHLAND-AV., A GOOD GIRL for second work. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, for family of three. Inquire at 344 West Harrison-st. Good wages.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, AT 637 MICHIGAN-AV.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 338 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WILL DO WELL BY A GOOD GIRL 14 to 15 years old in want of a good home one hour's ride from the city. Apply with references at 82 State-st., second floor. MRS. D. A. JACKSON.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR GERMAN GIRL, to do housework in a family of two. No. 1426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 286 ILLINOIS-ST., 2D DOOR FROM Rush, a competent girl to cook, wash, and iron. $5 per week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; MUST be a good cook, and have the best of references; wages $4 per week. Apply at 40 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply 127 Oak-st.

WANTED—AT 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., A COMpetent girl to assist in dining-room and kitchen, and wait on table.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a small family. Apply at 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP—A GOOD SWEDE cook. Apply to-day and to-morrow at 265 South Park-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT, REliable girl to do general housework; small family; South Side; apply with references, at 130 Thirty-first-st., cor. Calumet-av.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS COOK AND 4 SECONDgirls for first-class restaurant; references required. Answer, in person, at 390 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two. Apply, for two days, at 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—3 CHAMBERMAIDS, 3 DINING-ROOM girls, 1 cook, and girls for general housework, at 59 South Clinton-st. Help supplied free.

WANTED—AT NO. 546 WEST LAKE-ST.—A woman for general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 123 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO SISTERS TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family at Maywood. Apply at 163 South Clark-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO NURSE girl. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH GIRL FOR SECOND work in private family; also girl for all kinds of housework. MRS. THOMPSON, 1300 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 339 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer where a second girl and man are kept. To a competent and good girl $4.50 will be paid; a family of 5 besides servants and a permanent place. No Irish wanted; a German, Swede, Norwegian, or Canadian. Apply at 1058 Michigan-av., the third marble front house south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND SECOND GIRL AT 79 Vincennes-av., with references.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD HOWE SEWING MACHINE operators at SHARP & DEEMING'S, 355 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SEAMSTRESS BY the day. Apply at 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MILLINER, AT 45 AND 47 JACKson-st. H. W. WETHERELL.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO ATTEND TO A SICK man. Apply at the Everett House, between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 1363½ Prairie-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CARPENTER, BLACKSMITH, OR paint shop, or barn for 15 horses; also 2 sets of blacksmith's tools; can be bought cheap. Apply at 281 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1 LARGE UPRIGHT METAL SHOW case, 1 9-foot counter show case, 1 20-foot awning with irons, 1 12-foot walnut-top counter, gas-fixtures, and shelving, 1 desk. 397 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BILLIARD TABLES AND FIXtures at 686 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHing, at $2 per dozen, from A 1 freshly imported stock. MARTIN, at Hardware Store, 172 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, OF STANDARD make and size, including cues, cue-racks, balls, and a full set of pin pool apparatus; every thing as good as new; will be sold at less than half price if taken to-day. Call at saloon corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, IF APPLIED FOR soon, 1/4 of the schooner Liberty, now lying near Miller's dock. Apply, for a few days, to WM. SOAR. [illegible] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW OCTAVO NOVELTY PRINTing press, 3 sets of types, etc., for $25. R. VONDERHOUCK, 1114 State-st.

FOR SALE—BAR, COUNTER, AND FIXTURES. Apply to Room 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION DRUG clerk, by a thoroughly competent man, who has successfully passed the requisite examinations, and obtained a diploma. Address U 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, by a young man who is not afraid of work. Call in two days. Address X 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GRADUATE IN PHARmacy wishes a situation; 3½ years' experience; claims competency. Address O 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SCANdinavian) who talks English and German, either in a wholesale grocery, hardware, gents' furnishing goods, or boot and shoe store; can bring good references from former employers. Address S 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OR A ONE-FOURTH OR one-third interest in some well established business, city or country, by an active man willing to work; references a No. 1. Address AUSTIN EDWARDS, care of Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; has had 10 years' experience; is capable of taking charge of the business. Address FIELD & BENEDICT, corner Market and Washington-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable young man just to the business; acquainted in the city; call in two days. Address U 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman, one who has had experience in this city; is willing to make himself useful about a place, and can come well recommended. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO UNderstands work, to get house-cleaning to do. Apply 35 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or to do general housework for small family, by competent girl. Apply at 295 Third-av., corner Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small respectable family. Call to-morrow morning after 9 o'clock, at No. 267 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; good references can be given. Call at 17 East Erie-st., rear of store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one for cooking and one for second work; can give the best of references; can be seen for two days at 360 Butterfield-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTY GIRL (Protestant) for second work and sewing in a first-class family; has good references; city preferred. Call at 299 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A LAUNDRESS OR second girl in a private family; best of city reference furnished. Apply to 170 South Clinton-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOPRANO SINGER from the East wishes a position in a quartette. Address U 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST or to write in an office; can give good references. Address T 30, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADIson-st.; front alcove; also other good rooms, finely furnished; first-class board, good table, desirable location. No moving in May.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—4 OR 5 BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at $5 per week.

148 PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, or gentlemen and ladies. A few table boarders wanted. Six o'clock dinner.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a comfortably-furnished room suitable for two or three gentlemen.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. — NICE LARGE rooms can be had, with good board, at reasonable rates.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room, with good board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE PLEASant front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—1 LARGE ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, a single room. Breakfast and 6½ o'clock dinner.

363 WEST LAKE-ST.—GENTEEL BOARDERS can find one large room and one single room, furnished; on Monday they will be vacant. The house has shade trees and verandah.

503 WASHINGTON-AV., EAST OF ASHLANDav., marble row; pleasant rooms to rent, with board, to married couples, without children. Furnished or unfurnished.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Front parlor and side room, with first-class board; terms reasonable; please call and examine.

JOHNSTON HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADISONst. Just opened; everything first-class. Pleasant rooms, single or en suite. $2 per day; table board, $5 per week.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDINGhouse; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

143 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, THE parlors, with or without furniture; also a few smaller rooms.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sunday; stable for two horses.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and very low prices. Pleasant room for married couple, $15; single rooms, $6.

532 WABASH-AV. — A SUITE OF PARLORS (front and back); closets, hot and cold water, etc.; also, large, well-furnished room for two or more gents, with board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board for two or three persons.

North Side.

208 SEDGWICK-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single men at $5 a week. 3 minutes' walk to the cars.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH UNEXceptional reference, desires breakfast, tea, and nicely-furnished room, in a strictly private family. Will be permanent and no trouble. Don't care for table variety. Quite particular though as to family and location. State terms. Address L 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICE ROOMS FOR THREE, IN A genteel family, south of Twentieth-st. and east of State. Address D 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, by a lady; best of reference given. Address S 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EXcepting carpets, gas, and bath, with or without board, for gentleman and wife, on West Side. Address, stating location, terms, &c. X 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A SUITE OF unfurnished rooms (except carpets) with good board for self and wife, in a private family, east of Union Park, north of Van Buren and south of Lake-sts. Address for 3 days, J B H, 139 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—IN HYDE PARK OR KENWOOD, BY 3 adults, by April 25; private family preferred; best references. Address J L B, 1305 Prairie-av.

BOARD—A MAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, and where the wife could assist in the housework. Must be cheap. Please state prices and location to B 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS FURnished room, breakfast, and 6 o'clock dinner on Washington-st., Warren or Park-av., west of Union Park. Address, stating terms, D 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN, HANDsomely furnished room, with grate, gas, and use of bath, in the vicinity of Union Park, where there are no other boarders or lodgers; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner desired. None but first-class parties need answer. References exchanged. Address D 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, FOR GENTLEMAN and wife in private family. References exchanged. Address, stating price, location, etc., S, 1321 Prairie-av.

BOARD—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, one or two furnished rooms, with first-class board. Private family, West Side preferred. Address S 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, AN UNFURNISHED room, with board, within 10 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge. Address U 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, or where there are few boarders; will pay $6 or $7 per week. Address U 10, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FLOURING MILL WANTED—FOR WHICH SOME good lands near railroad in Southern Nebraska will be exchanged. One of three or four run that can be moved preferred. Address X 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE-HALF ACRE OF UNIMproved Hyde Park property, worth $2,500, for a house and lot near north city limits, east of Halsted-st., or near southern limits, east of State-st.; or would trade for a small, well-improved farm, within 50 miles of Chicago and near railroad station. Address AUSTIN EDWARDS, care of Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A 1,400 ACRE STOCK-FARM IN Illinois; well watered and all fenced; about $12,000 worth of implements and stock, now on the place. Only 3 hours' ride from Chicago. Will exchange for improved inside property, or suburban, and some cash. Would assume incumbrances. Only principals dealt with. Address S 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS and cash, for good house and lot worth $5,000 or less. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE WELL IMPROVED farm in Wisconsin, $5,000, and $1,000 cash, to exchange for house and lot, or building lots here. J. L. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN LOTS—4 new sewing-machines and 3 ladies' gold watches. J. H. EGGERT, 139 Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE — LADY'S GOLD watch for show-case and looking-glass. Address S 26, Tribune office, giving particulars.

WANTED—TO TRADE REAL ESTATE IN IOWA for retail drug store in Chicago or vicinity. An extensive practice also offered. Address or call for GEO. S. HOPKINS, M.D., Matteson House, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF EDUCATION DESIRES A POSITION as companion or housekeeper in some family; would take charge of a young miss; teaches music; would take anything; would be desirous to maintain herself. Home NE. Salary is an object and a good home. Address S 31, Tribune office.

HAIR WORK TAUGHT AT 679 WEST MONROEst.; switches and curls and jewelry, both braiding and mounting.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN ASSISTANT IN a young ladies' seminary; one of experience and success. M. L. ROGERS, 13 Bishop-court.

FOUND.

FOUND—TAKEN UP, A RED AND WHITE COW, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. E. F. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

No Improvement in the Condition of the Pope.

Reported Murder of Baker, the Nile Explorer, and His Wife.

The Vienna Exposition Building in a Backward State.

ITALY.

ROME, April 17.—The Pope is still suffering, and it is known there is no improvement in his condition to-day. Persons who have been admitted into the presence of His Holiness make the most contradictory reports in relation to his illness.

The Italian Government exhibits anxiety in relation to the malady of the Holy Father.

A courier has left the Vatican for Germany, with instructions for the guidance of the Roman Catholic Bishops in that country in case of the demise of the Pontiff.

EGYPT.

LONDON, April 17.—A painful rumor comes from Alexandria, Egypt, that Sir Samuel Baker and his wife have been murdered in the interior of Africa by the natives. Sir Samuel, accompanied by his wife, took the Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

LONDON, April 17—Evening.—The rumor of the murder of Sir Samuel Baker and his wife causes much uneasiness at the Foreign Office. The Government has received no information whatever in relation to the occurrence. Earl Granville has telegraphed to Alexandria making inquiry into the origin of the report.

AUSTRIA.

Herald Cable Special.

VIENNA, April 17.—The exhibition building is in a backward State, and cannot possibly be finished by the 1st of May. The roofing of the dome is incomplete. All labor is being concentrated in an endeavor to finish the rotunda for the formal opening, which must be on the 1st of May, that being the day on which the sovereigns are invited. No other portion of the building will be ready. The construction will be continued after the opening. The direction is energetic, but the labor is inferior. Visitors wishing to economize time should not come before the 1st of June.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—Mr. Brouse has given notice, in the House, of certain inquiries regarding the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence. This has its origin in the fact that American speculators are said to have bought up all of the Thousand Isles within the United States boundary, and two or three of those belonging to the Dominion. It is further said to be their intention to obtain by purchase the control of the whole Canadian group. The people on the adjacent mainland are strongly opposed to the design.

The Adjutant-General's report, just issued, shows that 30,144 men have been training in different departments of the volunteer force. Of these 1,536 are cavalry, 957 field artillery, with 46 guns, 1,697 garrison artillery, and 106 engineers, and 25,742 infantry.

Last night the members of the Commons were entertained by the Governor-General.

HALIFAX, April 17.—Though the local Legislature a short time since decided upon repealing the ballot act, the Legislative Council yesterday resolved by a vote of 15 to 3 not to repeal the act.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The Colorado, from Hong Kong, brought five Chinese small-pox patients and went to quarantine. The cabin passengers were landed.

The Chinese and Japanese news is unimportant. The Mikado received his first Bible from Dr. Hepburn. The Mikado has not yet decided to send an Embassy to the Pope. Several Japanese of high rank are on the way to Vienna.

SINGAPORE, April 17.—The Atcheen war continues. A second assault was made with partial success. The Dutch carried two forts, but were repulsed from the principal fort. They are now besieging the Sultan's palace. The fighting was desperate. The Dutch commander, Kohler, was killed, together with 200 of his men. The Atcheenese were badly armed. The Dutch have called for reinforcements. Great sickness prevails in their ranks. The pepper ports are blockaded.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Van Arnim, the German Ambassador at Paris, will be transferred to London, and General Manteuffel, Commander of the German forces in France, will be his successor, when the evacuation of French territory by German troops has been completed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 17.—A denial is given to the rumor current yesterday that a crisis in the Ministry was imminent.

PARIS, April 17.—A dispatch from Carlist sources says that a band of Spanish insurgents under Dorregarray made a sharp attack on Onati, and, after a short conflict, succeeded in gaining possession of the town.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 17.—The Legitimists and Bonapartists have agreed upon M. Liepman as their candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Paris in the National Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 17.—A severe thunder-storm occurred yesterday in Wales. Crops were injured, and several persons were killed by lightning.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The New Orleans Races—The Oar—Wrestling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 17.—John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and Homer Lane, of New York, were matched to-day to wrestle, square hold, best two in three; fair back falls, in the second week of May, within 300 miles of this city, for the championship of America and $1,500 a side.

William Blakey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, principal backer of the Taylor-Winship, champion crew of England, offers to find a four-oared crew to row any other four in the world over the championship course on the River Tyne for from £200 to £500 a side, or to back Winship and partner to row any other two men living over the same course for a like sum.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Louisiana Jockey Club, third day. First race, one mile. Club purse, $500; first horse, $350, second $100, third $50. Won by John McCormick by a head, beating Cape Race, second; Nellie R., third; John McDonald, and King Benezet. Time 1:50. Cape Race was the favorite in the pools, bringing 200; Nellie R., 100; John McDonald, 110; John McCormick, 40; King Benezet, 40. On the track, the betting was 100 to 5 against McCormick.

Second race, mile heats, all ages. Club purse, $700; first horse $500, second $150, third $50.

Frank Hampton	2	1	1
Warwick's A B C	1	2	2
I O U	4	3	
E. O. Evilena Mobry	3	dist.	
Emma Sansom	5	dist.	

Time: 1:49¼; 1:48¾; 1:39½.

The first heat was won by half a head, the third by three lengths, and the last by several lengths easily. In the pool Hampton sold at 160; Evelina Mobry, 80; I. O. U., 60; Warwick's entry, 50; Emma Sansom, 30. On the track Hampton was the favorite against the field.

Third race, three miles, all ages. Club purse $800; first horse $600, second $150, third $50. Won by Mary Louise, beating Repeater, Pilgrim, Winne (formerly C. O. D.), and Flora McIvor, in the same order. Time, 5:44. Flora McIvor came in first, but was disqualified for losing 3¼ pounds weight. Her stable companion won the race. In the pool, Repeater, 190; Weldon's entries, McIvor and Louise, 110; Pilgrim, 80; Winne, 70.

Weather clear and pleasant. Attendance good, and track improving.

The Proposed Commercial Convention to Be Held at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—The project which has been on foot here for some weeks past to call a convention of Western and Southern Congressmen to consider questions of general special interest to the States of the Mississippi Valley, to be held here next month, was discussed to-day by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and City Government to ask for co-operation, and also to devise a plan for carrying out the programme for the reception and entertainment of delegates, and report to another general meeting of citizens on Saturday next. There was a unanimous approval of the project, and an earnest desire was expressed that the convention should be held. Congressman Wells said 100 to 150 Congressmen would be present. He would prepare a list of topics to be discussed by the Convention. The programme for the entertainment of the delegates is expected to embrace a trip to Galveston via the M., K. & T. and Texas Central Roads, and return through a portion of Kansas, banquets, steamboat excursions, etc.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEGRO CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Deferring their celebration until to-day on account of the inclement weather, the negroes of the District made good their reputation for observing the great event which led to their freedom, in the procession and in the ball which is being held to-night. The usual enthusiasm is noticeable.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

And so, after all the denials on the subject, it is now admitted in official quarters, not only that Delong's resignation has been received, but also that it will be accepted. Ex-Senator James Nye still persists in the hope that he will be nominated to the vacancy.

DESPISES THE GRAB.

Ex-Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York, may be added to the list of those who refuse to participate in the back salary grab, although he has not notified Treasurer Spinner as yet what disposition to make of his extra allowance. It is understood that he is now preparing a letter instructing this official to cover the amount due him on this account into the United States Treasury.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DECLINES THE GRAB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Senator Bayard has paid his extra compensation as a member of the Forty-second Congress into the United States Treasury.

GREENBACKS.

Legal tenders outstanding, $358,241,400.

THE INDIANS.

Vice-President Wilson said yesterday that peace with the Modocs was now out of the question, and that they should be exterminated at any cost. Still, the peace policy should not be abandoned in dealing with other Indian tribes.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

The Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of Senators Mitchell and Kelley, has ordered 500 stand of breech-loading rifles to be ordered from the Arsenal at Vancouver to the authorities of Oregon, for the use of the citizens on the frontier.

RELEASED.

The Department of State is officially informed that three American sailors of the bark Union, who were arrested near Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish authorities on the supposition that their intention was to join the insurrection, have been discharged and returned to the ship, their offense having been proven to be desertion.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The officers of all the State Associations in this city, nineteen in number, have united in a letter to Gen. W. H. Terrell, late third Assistant Postmaster-General, expressing regret at parting with him, and wishing him success in his new position as Pension Agent at Indianapolis

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Struggle for the Possession of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road—Other Railroad Items.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 17.—The following is the affidavit of Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, in the recent injunction case against the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Mr. Stone, after stating that he has been intimately connected with the Cleveland Road since its building in the capacity of contractor, Superintendent, Director, and President, says: "A majority of the through business of said C., C., C. & I. Railway Company comes from, and goes to, sources that cannot be reached through the Atlantic & Great Western Road, and, in my opinion, could not be retained by said A. & G. W. Road, resulting in a diminution of the net earnings of said C., C., C. & I. Road, to 60 per cent of what they now are, even admitting the solvency and good management on the part of said A. & G. W. Railway Co. That the A. & G. W. Railway Co. is utterly insolvent, and has not the capacity for anything more than the payment of its running expenses, its rents for leased lines, and the fulfillment of its contracts with the United States Rolling Stock Company for the use of rolling stock rented of said Company by the A. & G. W. Railway Company for use upon its road and for which said road is paying rent to said United States Rolling Stock Co. at rates which amount to more than 30 per cent per annum of the cost of such rolling stock, and in addition is bound to maintain said rolling stock in perfect order and repair. That after its running expenses and rents, etc., as aforesaid, by said Atlantic & Great Western Company, its own debt, which amounts to over $60,000,000, and bearing an interest of over $4,000,000 annually, payable in most part semi-annually, and in gold, would be left wholly unprovided for. That, in my judgment, no provision could be made in a lease from the C., C., C. & I. Co. to the A. & G. W. Co., and no security given, which would protect the minority shareholders in the interest they would have by way of reversion and restoration of their property, for the reasons that, when commerce is once diverted and other permanent channels provided, the original line has lost it forever. That the A. & G. W. Company and its managers have, from their organization, shown an utter incapacity for managing railroad property; that its owners are almost entirely foreigners, with no common interest or sympathies with the people upon the line of its road; and that stock-speculating seems to be their calling and business, and not the running of railroads in any proper or legitimate way, or in accordance with public policy, and their duty as agents in charge of a corporate trust, and which results in the general demoralization of the employes of the Company. In my judgment, the $5,000,000 of new stock proposed to be issued by the C., C., C. & I. Company in case the lease of the road to the A. & G. W. Company is perfected, and the money arising from the sale of such stock is not needed to develop the property or promote the interests of the C., C., C. & I Road, and hence it is to be reasonably inferred that it would be used for the benefit of the lessees. In my judgment, the property of the C., C., C. & I. Road, if leased to the A. & G. W. Company, will, within five years, be diminished to one half its present value.

S. L. M. Barlow, as attorney for the Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway has filed a rejoiner in the United States Circuit Court, in reply to the complaint of the stockholders of said Road. Mr. Barlow says that, as attorney and proxy, he represents a large number of the shares of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. At the recent election of the Board he voted upon nearly $4,000,000 of said stock, which was owned by persons having no interest in the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. He further states that it is not desired or proposed that any arrangement shall be made between the two Companies which is not mutually advantageous and beneficial, or which will in any manner affect or impair any existing contract or arrangement now legally binding upon the Cleveland road. He denies the allegation in the bill of complaint as to the insolvency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and says he has been informed that a lease of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway similar to the one proposed by the Atlantic & Great Western has been in contemplation for many years by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and he believes this suit is begun, partially or wholly at the expense of the Lake Shore Company, to defeat an honest administration of affairs of the Cleveland Company by its own stockholders. He further says that the proposed increase of the capital stock of the Cleveland Company is necessary for additions and improvements to said road, and that no part of it is to be used in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western Company.

SALT LAKE, April 14.—Ground broken to-day on the Salt Lake, Seviere Valley & Pioche Railroad by Gens. Connor and Barnum, assisted by a large number of distinguished citizens. The road will be opened for forty miles the latter part of the summer. The prospects are exceedingly encouraging.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Berdell bondholders of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad met to-day, and formed a corporation under the name of the New York & New England Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each, the Berdell bonds to be surrendered in exchange for new stock in the proportion of ten shares stock for each bond surrendered. There are rumors that an attempt will be made by the Lane interest to enjoin the new corporation from executing its plan.

DETROIT, April 17.—The break in the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad at Bridgeport, caused by the flood, has been repaired, and all trains are running as usual.

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—P. H. Watson, President of the Erie; S. L. M. Barlow, Attorney of the Erie Road; George B. McClellan, President of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad; Oscar Townsend, Superintendent; and E. S. Flint, Manager of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., arrived here, and have taken rooms at the Burnet House, including extra rooms for committees. A meeting is in progress to-night.

DAYTON, O., April 17.—The people of Dayton refused to-day, by 480 majority, to loan her credit for $180,000 under the "Bossel law," to help build the Stillwater Valley Railroad. The voters were afraid it would interfere with the coal road to Southern Ohio. The total vote was 2,000 less than usual.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 17.—Ground was broken here to-day on the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. Speeches were made by President J. R. Stillwell, Mayor Roach, Judge Pierce, and J. K. McCann, one of the contractors. The first shovel of earth was thrown by the President. The work will now be pushed rapidly, and the contractors promise to complete the grading during the present year. To-night a banquet will be given at the Stillwell House by the contractors.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—The report that the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad is overflowed between Madison and Memphis, and trains stopped, is without foundation.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Ground was broken to-day on the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad at Anderson, Ind.

NEBRASKA.

The Great Storm—Wheat and Fruit Prospects—Trains Now on Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—The storm is unprecedented in severity and duration in this latitude. The blinding snow was driven by the wind into great drifts along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Fremont and Grand Island. At no time at either of the above points was the mercury as low as reported, though exceedingly chilly. The damage by the storm is confined almost wholly to the impediment of trains on the Union Pacific.

The spring wheat in Nebraska had been very generally sown before the storm began, and will be benefited rather than injured. The fruit-crop, which the Omaha *Herald* of to-morrow reports from all parts of the State, is unimpaired, with the exception that in some cases of peaches, they will be larger for Nebraska in 1873 than ever before. New settlers on the plains may have been curiously incommoded by the storm, but as yet no suffering among them has been reported.

Immigration is pouring into the State from the North, from Wisconsin and Minnesota, and from all the Middle and Eastern States. The unoccupied lands are being rapidly taken up, and the material development of the State promises to be very great the ensuing summer.

To-night the railroads are all clear, and the Union Pacific trains are arriving and departing. In twenty-four hours the snow blockade will be forgotten, the snow that made it melted, and those who have exaggerated it for stock jobbing purposes will regret it. Union Pacific stock declined 3 cents on the dollar yesterday.

The storm commenced at Green River, 800 miles west of Omaha, on Sunday morning, and by night had reached Grand Island, but was not accompanied by any severe wind. Soon after reaching Grand Island, however, a perfect hurricane commenced, which lasted with unabated fury up to Wednesday noon, when the storm began to break up. One freight train at Lone Tree, 200 miles east of Grand Island, was unable to side-track, and had to be abandoned. On this train was live stock, some of which perished. The wires of the Atlantic & Pacific and Western Union, from Wood River to Elm Creek, a distance of 20 miles, are down, but connection will be made by Saturday morning. Trains now are all moving and making time. Monday's train arrived here at 6:45. Three trains will arrive to-night, between 10 and 12.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OMAHA, April 17.—The storm lasted for three days with unparalleled severity, its force being mostly confined to the limits of Plum Creek on the west, and Columbus on the east. Persons did not dare to leave their houses during Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. Thus far, but one case of loss of human life has been reported. It is probable that the loss of stock has been great. It is known that a considerable number of cattle have perished. The damage to the telegraph lines has been great, wires and poles being blown down for some fifty miles, but it is expected they can be repaired temporarily by to-morrow evening. Persons who have lived in the country for sixteen years say they never say anything in the way of a storm approaching it before.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 17.—The Railroad Committee reported favorably on the taxation of palace and sleeping cars, claiming that there will be an addition of $25,000 annually to the State revenue thereby. The Committee on Reform Schools favor the bill establishing a State Agency for State juvenile offenders. The majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House reported against the appointment of Commissioners to prepare the Michigan Code of Procedure. The minority of the same Committee report the contrary. The House Committee on State Affairs favor the Senate bill for the appointment of a State Historiographer. The Committee on Religious and Benevolent Societies favor the Senate bill repealing the law of 1867 authorizing the Roman Catholic Bishop to hold property in trust for the Church. The matter was hotly debated in the House, and the bill will probably pass.

There was considerable discussion in the Senate and House, concerning the bill providing for a Detroit Board of Public Works, and the bill annexing part of Hamtramck to Detroit respectively. The annexing of Hamtramck is worthless, because of an erroneous subscription The vote on the appropriation of $4,000 to the State Pomological Society was reconsidered, and again lost, as the bill requires two-thirds of the whole House, making an appropriation for private purpose. The vote stood 61 to 14.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—In the Senate this afternoon the Senate bill to amend the Gambling act so as to specifically include faro and keno was passed—yeas, 25; nays, 5. This bill is similar in its provisions for fines and penalties as the Adair Liquor law, and Little Lottery act.

A resolution was offered commending the centennial exhibition to the people of Ohio, and asking Ohio members of Congress to give their support to measures intended to promote the welfare of said exposition. The resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted calling on Clerks of Courts, for the use of the Constitutional Convention, for information as to the number of cases commenced in the several courts of record in Ohio for 1870, 1871, and 1872, the number of terms of court held, and the days of each session, the number of cases finally disposed of at each term, and the number of days each Judge was sitting in any of said courts, and days each were employed in open court.

In the House, after a long discussion, Hare's Senate bill to provide for the sale of swamp lands in Ohio and the application of the proceeds thereof to the Agricultural College Fund, failed to pass.

ILLICIT WHISKY.

Raid upon the "Moonshiners" of Adams County, Ind.—Seizure of Two Stills—Arrest of the Owners.

WINCHESTER, Ind., April 17.—C. W. Starr, Deputy United States Marshal from Anderson, has again been among the "moonshiners." Last night, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Starr, with an assistant, surprised and arrested John Bomgardner, of Adams County. He had seized the still and apparatus belonging to Bomgardner on Friday, April 11, and finished the job last night by taking the bird. From Bomgardner's he drove to one David Moser's, some four miles distant, and, after arresting Mr. Moser, proceeded in the searching of the premises. After a diligent search for a few moments, they discovered new and unmistakable signs that a distillery had been made. He finally got on the track, followed it for about a quarter of a mile from the house, and found the still with attachments complete. The capacity of the still is about thirty gallons. Mr. Starr shipped the still to Anderson to-day, and started to Indianapolis with his two prisoners. There was quite a show of resistance manifested by one of the parties, but, upon Mr. Starr producing a pair of handcuffs, the prisoner became as quiet as a lamb. Mr. Starr is doing a good work among a bad set of Government defrauders, who have been carrying on their underground business for years.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George W. C. Johnston, the newly-elected Mayor of Cincinnati, was inaugurated yesterday.

The first Protestant Easter service ever held on the shore of Cuba, took place on Sunday last.

Martin Flem and George Buckley were yesterday arrested at Straitsville, O., for counterfeiting, and taken to Columbus.

A postal clerk, named J. B. Brown, was arrested at Winona Junction, and brought to LaCrosse yesterday, charged with burning mail matter to save the labor of distributing the same.

Frank Swann, who has been on trial before Judge Brackenridge for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, was found guilty, and the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years. The trial of John Flaugh, ex-Trustee of Madison Township, for embezzling the public money, is set for next Monday.

Our Ottawa (Ill.) special says that Lewis Clairmont, foreman of the wood department of the Eagle Works, in that city, was so badly hurt yesterday that his life is despaired of. He was attending a ripping buzz saw. A piece of oak timber, which he had pushed through, was caught by the saw and thrown back over it upon him with great force, cutting him deeply in the head, and severing the cords of the left arm.

During the fall of 1871, a man named Andrews, living in Shueyville, Johnson County, disappeared, and has not been heard of since. It now transpires that he had violent quarrels and affrays with his wife, who was a widow named Combs when he married her, and that on the night of his disappearance one of her sons, a man grown, borrowed a pistol and dirk of a neighbor. Andrews was a peaceable man, and of good repute in the community. The facts connected with his taking off will be fully investigated.

SUSPICIOUS, ANY WAY.

Cashier Taylor, of the Fourth National Bank, Makes a Discovery Which Looks Like an Attempted Swindle.

A supposed case of forgery has just come to light in this city, which, in the plan of operations, is a parallel case to the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. The plan is one seldom resorted to, because it cannot be carried out unless considerable currency is deposited. About one week ago, two gentlemanly-looking men appeared at the Fourth National Bank, and requested to see the Cashier, Mr. George Taylor. They introduced themselves as H. B. Taylor, and James E. Brown, of New York. They said that they had come to Chicago with the intention of opening a real estate office, and that they wished to make large deposits in the bank, and would expect some favors in return. Mr. Taylor answered that he would be most happy to do anything for them in his power. They then made a deposit of $4,000 in currency. Last Monday Taylor called at the bank again, and made a deposit of $1,800 in city checks and $1,500 in currency. The following day Taylor returned and drew out $1,000. The absence of his partner Brown was noticed by the Cashier, and commented upon. The next day Taylor made a deposit of $3,000 in currency, which made the total of his deposit not far from $10,000.

The continued absence of Brown excited the suspicions of the Cashier, and suspecting that they would attempt to play the Bank of England game, he told the Teller to report to him all drafts that were presented for payment. About 10 o'clock, Taylor came in and presented a draft for $7,000, drawn on the bank of John King, of Columbus, Georgia, in favor of one William Green, on a New York bank, and indorsed by him to Taylor & Brown. The draft was numbered 1,500.

The Cashier took it, and told Taylor to return at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and he would cash it. Meantime a dispatch was sent to Columbus, Georgia, to John King, stating the number of the draft, and asking if it was genuine. An answer was received that no such draft had ever been issued from his bank, that he had never had a depositor named William Green, that he did not know such a man, and that his drafts were now being numbered in the seventeen thousands.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch, Detective Dixon was sent for, and told to lay in wait for Taylor. Punctual to the appointed hour, Taylor presented himself at the bank, and was requested by the Cashier to accompany him and Mr. Dixon to the private office, as they wished to have some private conversation with him.

Upon seating themselves, Taylor seemed much agitated. In reply to a question regarding the identity of Green, he stated that he was a stock broker in New York, and that they (Taylor & Brown) had purchased the draft from him, and paid money for it, and if it was a forgery Green was the guilty party. After quite an extended conversation Dixon became persuaded that Brown was not far away. A police officer was therefore sent for, and, leaving Taylor in his charge, the Cashier and Mr. Dixon went out in quest of Brown.

It will be remembered that the bank is situated at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, and, at the corner of Washington and Market, Brown was observed standing near the tunnel entrance, evidently waiting for Taylor. Dixon arrested him at once, and took him to the bank. He declined to make any statement. Both men were locked up at the Central Station, and will have a preliminary examination before Banyon this morning.

That the $7,000 draft on New York is a forgery there can be no doubt, and the guilty party would seem to be either Brown, Taylor, or Green. Both Brown and Taylor are men of good appearance, and do their business in a shrewd and prompt manner. The Cashier certainly is deserving of great credit, for his handling of the matter. It is his opinion, that if the $7,000 draft, had been cashed, they would have presented others for payment until they had drawn out a good surplus over their deposit.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Police yesterday accepted the resignation of W. P. Williams, driver of Engine No. 18.

D. L. Moody will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day, and will give a Bible-reading at Hyde Park in the evening.

A boarder at No. 117 South Green street died suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is believed that he died of heart-disease. The Coroner has been notified.

Elder Shaw will hold two revival-meetings on Saturday, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., in the vestry-room of the Christian Church, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. There is to be a Sunday-school meeting of impressive dimensions at the church on Sunday afternoon.

A meeting of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division was held yesterday afternoon, when it was determined to report favorably upon the proposition to re-pave West Lake street, from the bridge to Halsted street.

A literary and dramatic entertainment will be given by Aqua Pura Lodge at their hall, corner Lake and Seymour streets, this evening. The programme includes readings by A. P. Burbank and W. McFarland, and music, after which the farce, "A Pretty Piece of Business," will be given.

By an accident to a heavily-loaded truck on State street, at the corner of Monroe, about 3 o'clock yesteaday afternoon, a block in horse-car travel was occasioned for some twenty minutes. These annoyances are likely to occur frequently until some of the deep holes are marked, as of old, "No bottom here."

Mr. James McManus, whose tussle with special policeman Carlin, of the West Division Railroad Company, was reported a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE, was fined $15 by Mr. Banyon yesterday, Mr. R. M. Larraway, of West Liberty, Iowa, appearing as witness against him. Another warrant is out for his arrest for whipping his horses in a cruel and unseemly manner.

A little gril, aged 6 years, the daughter of Mr. J. W. Pfoor, who resides at the corner of North avenue and Sheffield street, while playing around a tub of boiling water, yesterday morning, fell in, and was scalded so that she died in a few hours. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Gen. McArthur, Postmaster at Chicago, issued a circular declaring that the letter boxes should not be used for the benefit of those persons whose business requires the mailing of a number of circulars daily. James H. Marr, Acting Assistant Postamster General, has instructed him to permit the use of the letter boxes for the purpose named.

A fatal accident, by which Henry Johnson, who resides at No. 595 West Taylor street, was instantly killed, occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the new St. Michael's Church, at the corner of Eugenie and Church streets. Johnson, a plasterer, was at work on the ceiling of the church, on a scaffold 70 feet high. By a misstep he fell to the floor beneath, alighting on his head, and breaking his neck. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember an account of a robbery which occurred at Wood's Hotel, on State street, a few days ago, in which money and papers to the value of $40,000 were stolen. Yesterday morning a German named Louis Godertz, returned the papers to the Superintendent of Police, and stated that he had found them on Sunday night last on the sidewalk, on the corner of Third avenue and Harrison street. There is yet $700 in currency missing. The papers might have all been replaced.

The great fire of October 9, 1871, is not yet extinguished. For several days past, two gentlemen, who go west on Van Buren street every evening, noticed smoke issuing from the ruins of the Christian Brothers' Academy, near Clark street. Yesterday they decided to investigate the cause, procured a pick-ax, and soon exposed a bed of live coals. They procured some potatoes from a neighboring grocery and roasted them in commemoration of the event. After lighting their cigars, they went on their way and told others of their discovery. The names of the men are John S. Hewson and Jessie B. Bailey, and they desire the circumstance "to be recorded."

On the 5th of April Edward McNamara, of No. 46 Norton street, and three other boys, all about 16 years old, went into a saloon on the corner of Sangamon and Kinzie streets, kept by a man named Mead, and drank until they became intoxicated. In this condition they concluded to steal a ride to Rockford. In attempting to get on the cars, McNamara fell under the wheels, and had both legs cut off. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest on the remains, at which the jury rendered a verdict exonerating the railroad employes from blame. McNamara's father has commenced proceedings against Mead, to have him indicted for selling liquor to minors.

The Board of Underwriters, at a recent meeting, adopted a form of policy which will obviate disputes with adjusters in the future. Heretofore, when a building was destroyed by fire, the adjusters, in reckoning the loss, have refused to include plate-glass, sidewalks, boilers, engines, etc., as a part of the building, much to the disappointment of the owners, who generally understand that the word fixtures includes such things. In consequence, there has been considerable "growling" and ill-feeling engendered. The policy agreed upon allows the amount of insurance to be distributed throughout the building, so much on plate-glass, so much on sidewalks, etc. This will be more satisfactory, and prevent any difficulty in adjusting losses, being alike beneficial to the insured and the companies.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association,—consisting of Messrs. R. Welch, of the *Prairie Farmer*, President; J. M. Adair, of the Mount Carroll *Union*, Secretary; Col. D. Hopeman, Ottawa *Free-Trader*, Vice-President; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the *Legal News*, Vice-President; Col. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; and Paul Selby, of the Quincy *Whig*,—met at the Matteson House yesterday, and decided that the next annual meeting should be held at Quincy, in June. On that occasion, Gen. Mason Brayman, of the Springfield *Journal*, will deliver the oration, and Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, of Evanston, will recite the poem. At the close of the Convention the members will indulge in an excursion to Kansas City, or thereabouts. The Secretary of the Committee was instructed to set forth the programme, and invite the State press to participate.

The Board of Warehouse Commissioners met again at Anderson's Hotel yesterday. They fixed the salary of the Chief Inspector of Grain at $3,500 per annum; of the Second Assistant at $1,500; of the Third Assistant at $1,200; of the messengers at $1,800; of the janitor at $40 a month. An order was passed directing the old Inspector (Mr. Tompkins) to turn over all his books, papers, and money to his successor (Mr. Harper), and take a receipt therefor. It was learned last evening that Mr. Tompkins only partially obeyed this order. He denies that the Governor had power to remove him, and claims that he is entitled to his salary up to the 1st of July, and, to secure the sum, turned over everything in his possession except the amount claimed. The Board have probably not heard of this, but will be informed of it officially to-day. What action they will take is merely conjectural, but that they will do something to recover the money is certain.

Obituary.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—William Henry Smith, Agent of the Western Associated Press at Nashville, and an old journalist of this city, died this morning at 5 o'clock, after a protracted illness. He was formerly editor of the Huntsville *Advocate*, Nashville *Gazette*, Nashville *Banner*, Nashville *Patriot*, and, during the war, edited the Nashville *Union*.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Charles Baulch, one of the men accused of stealing from the City Comptroller's office and destroying a bundle of vouchers representing nearly $15,000,000, two years ago, died last night.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—The mother of Chief Justice A. O. P. Nicholson died at Columbia, this State, to-day, aged 90.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—Col. M. W. Chapin, former commander of the Fourth and Twenty-third Infantry of Michigan, and a gallant officer during the war, died at St. Mark's Hospital last night from a lingering disease. He will be temporarily buried to-morrow to await the action of his friends in Detroit.

Navigation Items.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—Lake Pepin is open, and the steamer Northwestern went through to-day.

MACKINAC, April 17.—It is raining and still blowing heavily from the northeast. No change in the ice.

AU SABLE, April 17.—Weather clear and cool. The wind is east, and keeps the ice on the shore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 17.—The St. Lawrence River is now overflowed at several points, and is doing much damage.

TORONTO, April 17.—The sailors' strike at Kingston has ended in the men accepting $1.50 per day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—The schooner Fame arrived here to-day from Cleveland. The propeller R. Holland leaves here to-night for Saginaw, with several barges in tow.

Kansas City Items.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—It is thought that James A. Lacy, the young man who dropped dead on Delaware street yesterday evening, had been drugged, as he had not been in the habit of drinking, as the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury stated.

A party of Englishmen are in this city negotiating for ground on which to erect a starch factory.

The late rains are making the roads almost impassable.

Wood being a scarce article, a number of families are burning corn.

The new city officers, having received their documents, are making arrangements for the inauguration on Monday.

The colored men have recommended a list of the best men for appointment to any office within the gift of the new Mayor. They say they do not wish to dictate, but if any appointment is made, they want only honest negroes to be placed in office, that the race may not be disgraced.

Mississippi Bridges.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 17.—The Government bridge at Moline, under the superintendence of George W. Murphy, of Baltimore, is rapidly progressing. The first span will be finished this week, and the whole will be completed in six weeks. The firm of Reynolds & Saulspaugh, of this city and Rock Island, have been awarded the contract for building the sub-structure of a new bridge to be erected across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. The aggregate amount of the contract will reach $250,000, the work to be finished the present season. The draw span will be 200 feet in the clear, each side of the pier affording ample room for the passage of boats.

Chinese Riot.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—There was a serious riot to-night at Sacramento among the Chinese. Pistols were used. Two men were dangerously wounded. The police are quelling the riot. Further trouble is expected. The Chinese are intensely excised. The riot grew out of the recent murder of the Chinese court interpreter, Ah Quong.

The Knightsville (Ind.) Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—There was considerable disturbance this afternoon at Knightsville. About 5 o'clock, while a free fight was in progress, several arrests were made by two policemen, when a party of eight or ten women appeared and rescued the prisoners. Further disturbance is expected to-night.

Serious Coal Mine Accident.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 17.—William Grant, one of the proprietors of the Plank Ridge colliery, and Walter Gibbs, the inside boss, were killed this morning by falling off the roof of a new slope, while examining it to see if it was safe. John Laflin and Michael Monaghan, laborers, were injured.

Sale of Government Vessels.

CAIRO, Ill. April 17.—At the sale at the Mound City Navy Yard to-day, Capt. David Campbell, of St. Louis, purchased the three monitors, the Osceola for $13,600; Sandusky for $18,000; Marietta, $16,000. Brown & Jones, of Memphis, bought the tug Mignonetti at $5,000.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—At Waverly, Ohio, to-day, William Shults, while laboring under an attack of delerium tremens, committed suicide by drowning.

At Princeton, Ind., Louis Gungle, a German butcher, committed suicide at 2 o'clock this evening, by shooting himself with a rifle. He fastened the weapon to the ceiling above him, got into bed, and pulled the trigger. The ball passed into his breast, killing him instantly.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The steamships Weser, Moravian St. Laurent, and America have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived—The steamships Schmidt from Bremen, and Saxony from Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Arrived—The steamers Vaderland from Antwerp, and Tagus from Liverpool.

Kentucky Ku-Klux Killed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—Additional advices from the late Ku-Klux outrages in Henry County say that three Ku-Klux, who were wounded in the affray, died of their wounds. The Governor has as yet taken no action in the matter.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—A boiler in the heading factory of Cobb & Co., Schoolcraft, exploded this evening, demolishing the mill and killing Henry Terwilliger, the night-watchman.

Railroad Accidents.

DETROIT, April 17.—Thomas Gray, a conductor on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, was knocked from his train and killed while passing under a bridge near Grand Rapids.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm at 51½@57c.

HAY—Firmer at 24@26c.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced; mess, $17.75@18.00. Bacon advanced to 7¾c, 9¾c, 10½c, 10¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at 89@93c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales 4,600 bales. Report yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 9,322 bales. Exports, Liverpool, 2,038 bales; stock, 178,406.

—Fort Howard, opposite Green Bay, has made rapid strides the past three years. It now has two papers, a city charter, and they are going to have Nicolson-paved streets.

—A rather singular case of somnambulism occurred recently in Shelby County, Ky. A beautiful and accomplished young lady of the neighborhood, who had a strong predilection for attending all the dancing parties that came off anywhere within the reach of her home—who rather "had dancing on the brain," as one of the good deacons of her church remarked—arose one night, while asleep, and proceeded to dress as for a ball, and, as she remarked afterward, dreamed that her escort was waiting for her, and that she was in a great hurry. Instead of fixing the hair up as she should have done, she procured a pair of scissors and cut it nearly all off, which occupation she was found engaged in by her mother, who, hearing the noise, had gone to her room to ascertain the cause. She now mourns the loss of her curls, and can't be induced to attend another ball.

MARRIAGES.

DURHAM—VAN STEENBERG—In this city, April 15, at the residence of N. Mead, Esq., No. 1022 Indiana avenue, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Albert Durham and Miss Julia D. Van Steenberg, both of Chicago.

☞ Rockford and Beloit papers please copy.

BONNER—MULLANE—In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Conway, Mr. John Bonner and Miss Ella C. Mullane, both of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

BATES—Thursday, April 17, suddenly, at No. 117 South Green-st., Henry K. Bates, aged 35 years. Funeral Friday at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Kenosha for interment.

QUICK—At Harlem, Cook County, Ill., on the 15th inst., of consumption, William L. Quick, aged 27 years. Funeral services at Christ Church, Harlem, to-day (Friday) at 12:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MEGINN—April 17, at 11 a. m., of ulceration of the lungs and throat, Francis X. Megian, aged 23 yrs. 4 mos. 17 dys. Funeral Saturday April 19, at 11 a. m., from 18 Price-place. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

KELLEY—On the 16th inst., of cancer of the stomach, Mrs. Mariam A. Kelley, aged 55, mother of Mrs. James F. Griffin and Mrs. F. O. Cross, at their residence, 245 West Madison-st.

☞ Dayton papers please copy.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $10,000 to 15,000, in a large manufacture of a standard article. To a person desiring business, this will be a choice opportunity, as it does not require a knowledge of the same. References required. For further information address H 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $2,000, to engage in a first-rate paying mechanical business, in one of the best cities in Iowa. This advertisement means business. Address X 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, single, to take half interest in an office on West Side; location one of the best in the city. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OF EXTENSIVE experience and a little capital is open for an arrangement with a live and reliable concern already well established; business must be legitimate, and reference unexceptional. Address immediately, with full explanations, E 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A SOUND COMMERCIAL business well-established, wholesale and retail, and about $14,000, and desire to increase it with like amount and an active partner. More money can be used and pay handsome profits, sure, and safe. Address X 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown; reference given and required. Address F 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS, ness, that has got $15,000 to $20,000; old established yard and big trade; a young man preferred, that will take care of book. Address N 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A GENTEEL cash business that is well established and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDDING PLANTS—SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Splendid stock, as usual. Address EDGAR SANDERS, 250 State-st.

GAZE'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR EUROPE and the East, by short sea-routes from England. Gaze's Hotel Coupons for Europe and the East. Tickets by the London & Northwestern Railway. Atlantic passages secured by any line of steamships. American office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

J. IRVING WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC at large that he keeps the kerosene stove and glue pots; also the latest improved gasoline stoves. 108 South Halsted-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDICAL and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE summer—The advertiser will pay a reasonable rent for a house on the South Side during the summer months; the house need not be furnished; small family, no children, and no boarders will be taken; good care taken of house. References and good security if necessary. Address at once W. F. STANLEY, 100 Sixteenth-st., city.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN views that we have seen yet are to be found at ALSCHULER'S Photographic Studio, 133 Twenty-second.

WANTED—BILLIARD TABLE LICENSE. Address H M, 26 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A TICKET OR PASS TO PHILADELPHIA or New York, or to either city and return. Address X 30, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—A LITTLE SWEDISH EMIGRANT GIRL lost her way in going home from Wells School; her name is Nelley Larson (Swedish name Nilla Larson), lives at 321 Second-st.; has light blue eyes, heavy flaxen hair, little curled; her head was covered with a little shawl; she had on striped dress of cotton goods. Any information left at any police-station or at the parents' house will be thankfully received.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog, with red eyes, with white stripe over the breast. Listens to the name of "Rove." A liberal reward will be given by GEO. BLEIMES, 38 Clybourn-av.

LOST—ON CANAL ST., SOUTH OF VAN BUREN, a span of gray horses, attached to a sand wagon. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return them to 69 Walnut-st. JAMES McNEAL.

LOST—A SPOTTED COACH DOG FROM THE stable in rear of 125 Rush-st. $5 will be paid for his return.

REWARD TO CRACKSMEN. STATE AMOUNT. SOLOMON, 381 Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 638 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 243 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTING on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 445 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE—160 ACRES, ALL FENCED AND IN cultivation, at Peotone Station, 40 miles out on the Illinois Central Railroad. D. WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—HALF PRICE—CUT STONE, 12-INCH face, dressed and made for a wall 150 feet long and 4 feet high, and with table for top; would make first-class basement-wall or stone fence for corner lot. Apply Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

100,000 FEET WIDE SAGINAW TRUNK boards for sale; must close out by May 1. W. H. JENKINS, corner Canal and Lumber-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. C. A. STELLER, PLEASE call or send No. of street to Wood's Hotel. H. S.

PERSONAL—WILL GEORGE DAVIES, LATE OF St. Martin's Lane, London, England, call at 365 Lake-st., where he will find his brother Charles.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWING of the whereabouts of Thomas Nelson, painter, formerly of Chicago, but who has not been heard from since the great fire in 1871, will confer a favor by communicating the same to ELIZABETH McDONOUGH, 1325 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—EXPERIENCED IN CANVASSING for advertisements; terms liberal. Apply for two days, from 11 to 12, to L. S. NYE, 13 North Jefferson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commission. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIBLES, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly installments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HOWISON, 25 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $25 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 23 West Monroe-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COPPER STILL; CAPACITY 800 GALS., with gin head, steam boiler, pump, tubs; all nearly new; cheap for cash. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SECOND-HAND UPright boiler; good as new. Inquire FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW PORTABLE steam engine, Blandy manufacture, 5-horse power. Anvils, blacksmith tools, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st., up stairs.

UNTIL MAY 1 WE WILL SELL OUR MACHINERY at a liberal discount, as we intend moving to our new stores, 38 and 40 South Canal-st. We do not sell our machinery at cost, but will make a liberal deduction. Parties wanting, or are anticipating buying, machinery, it will be to their interest to call upon us before purchasing, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS ON merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, PARlor suits, red or maroon rep preferred; also, bed-room suite. Address R 70, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 3, 367 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday Sale.

First-Class Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Rich Library Sets, Fine Carpets, in any quantity; also, Household Goods, of all kinds, little used; also, several Piano Fortes, Parlor Organs, and Melodeons, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 9 1-2 o'clk, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY

CARRIAGES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AT AUCTION,

To pay advances and charges, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock. This is the largest number ever offered at one sale. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

At 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

600 Imported Canary Birds,

Direct from the Hartz Mountains.

Also, 25 Educated Bulfinches,

Taught to sing different airs; and a lot of

English Linnets, Goldfinches, Blackbirds, Thrushes, &c.,

And a large lot of superior PARROTS. Owing to the great scarcity of Canaries, this is a fine opportunity for those wishing birds. On exhibition at our store.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

LARGE STOCK OF

Second-hand Household Goods

On SATURDAY, April 19, at 9½ o'clock. One of the best stocks we have yet offered, and a good chance for housekeepers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Sold under mortgage, will be closed out on Saturday Morning, April 19, at 9½ o'clock.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

ONE SUPERIOR OPEN BUGGY,

(New), Chicago made and warranted. Must be sold. Saturday, April 19, at 9½ o'clock.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO.

326 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.

Elegant Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Friday Morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of an entire household—Chamber and Parlor Sets, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c. Also, ONE ELEGANT PIANO. Goods can be examined Friday morning before the sale. Sale positive, and without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.,

63 South Canal-st.,

Will sell at auction Saturday, April 19, at 10 a. m., household furniture of all kinds, including Carpets, Chamber and Parlor Sets, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, &c., &c. Parties looking for bargains are invited to call. Sale to commence with a fine line of Carpets.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Houshold Furniture.

We will sell on Monday, April 21, at 10 a. m., sharp, the entire contents of Dwelling House, No. 195 West Washington-st., consisting of Household Goods in great variety. Sale positive and without reserve.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, April 19, at 9 1-2 O'clock,

Closing Out the Stock of a Dealer,

25 Parlor Suits,
30 Bureaus and W. S. Bureaus.
40 B. W. Open Washstands,
25 Centre Tables,
40 Bedsteads,
24 Corner and Side Whatnots,
100 Spindle Bedsteads,

Also Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Sideboards, Carpets, Stoves, 12 Crates of English W. G. Crockery (firsts).

At 10½ o'clock—Open Buggies, Express Wagons, Harness, &c.; Baby Carriage, cost $25.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.,

613 WEST LAKE-ST.

We have orders to sell at auction, on Saturday, April 19, at 10 a. m., the entire contents of the private dwelling, No. 625 West Washington-st., consisting of fine English-body Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain, and stair carpets, marble-top chamber sets, dining-room furniture; also 1 No. 8 range stove and kitchen utensils, and a large and splendid lot of crockery and cutlery, plated ware, &c., in fact everything used for housekeeping. Look out for bargains. This sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the parties are leaving the city, and must be sold, rain, hail, or shine.

N. B.—Each person attending this sale will be furnished with a numbered check, thereby avoiding the embarrassment of giving the name of the bidder.

R. H. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

By A. LIKENS.

For sale at Public Auction, Saturday, 19 a. m., April 19, at 443 South Clark-st., the following articles: Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Saloon; Saloon License, large Ice Box, Glass Jars, Scoops, Soaps, Candles, Pickles, Vinegar, Oils, Scales, Wines and Liquors. To be sold without reserve.

A. LIKENS, Auctioneer.